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VOL. VIII NO. 187 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th July	Morea	10890
28th "	Merkara†	8235 Calls P. Said and Plymouth only
31st "	Syria	6683
7th August	Kashmir	8841
14th "	Devanha†	8092
21st "	Mantua	10885
25th "	China	7932
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan	8987
18th "	Pissay*	7346
25th "	Narkunda	15020

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer	—
30th July	Khiva	Calls Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRIC , KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
22nd July	Lhasa	Karachi 9 a.m.
12th "	Karapara	East and South Africa
14th "	Barpeta	Busreh direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Yetorofu Maru	B Takiguchi	4141	29th Ju	9th Aug.
Shin-i-Maru	K. Konaka	3804	14th "	25th Aug.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Ganges Maru	T Inouye	27th July	8th August
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	8th Aug.	18th Aug.
Burma Maru	T.Takemura	17th Aug.	25th Aug.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

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23RD AUGUST, 1920.
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First Class "A"	...	Rs. 750/-
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Second Class	...	Rs. 660/-

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
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ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
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Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiendo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for various periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON
Ag[illegible]

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of Superior Quality can be had on Moderate Retail and wholesale price from
THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.
Post Box No. 403,
BOMBAY.
Telegrams "EASTKIP."

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,19,231/4
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000/

BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Sarafi Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate, Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 8 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN CONPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhar	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received [illegible] to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received for twelve [illegible] shorter periods at rates to be as[illegible] on application.
[illegible]TISH WAR LOANS. The Bank [illegible]plications for these [illegible]o [illegible]stituents and [illegible]it falls due.
J. [illegible]

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank Ltd., and The National Bank of The Orang River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal an Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Governmen in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL AND RESERVE	£4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25 Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA
ANTWERP OFFICE, 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd an the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one yea or for shorter periods on terms which may ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS is sued.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description trans acted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 75,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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OUR GREAT PRIZE SALE
RS. 1,500 TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN 41 PRIZES.
BESIDES
HEAVY REDUCTI NS OF 20 TO 35 PER CENT. ON EACH AND EVERY ARTICLE PURCHASED.
Best opportunity for Ladies to purchase trimmed hats; evening dresses; sequin, bead, pearl and diamond trimmings, Boys' nd Girls' Frocks, Kimonos umbrellas, silks, sarees, borders, etc.
EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED TO BE OF LATEST FASHION AND DESIGN.
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES EVERYWHERE.
DO NOT THEREFORE MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Call Early to Avoid Disappointment.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED.
We recommend our customers and the investing public in general to go in for the New Issues of the Government of India.
Buy your BONDS and the LOANS through us. We supply you funds and grant you many other facilities.
Investor's balances awaiting investments carried on liberal terms. Investment Securities bought and sold on customer's account.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,799	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gajan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,000,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 70,00,000
Annual Income exceeds .. Rs. 15,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
283, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Above Home Rule League.
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
LIFE, FIRE and MARINE.
WANTED AGENTS in unrepresented districts.

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ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready conv[illegible]vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane,
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This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
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or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

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THE EXCELSIOR 6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45
BRILLIANT VAUDEVILLE
Tremendous Success of the Star Roumanian Dancers
THE DORROS DUO | In Modern National and Classical Dances.

"Around the Town" The film of Topical Personalities. | **"The Four Shadows"** The Thrilling French Serial.

THE DOLLARS Last Nights of the Popular Pair In Musical Comedy and Acrobatic Dances
Popular Prices Rs. 3 to annas 4. Booking at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE Bombay's Premier Picture House
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
A Masterpiece in 5 Reels
Robert Warwick IN **"The Silent Master."**

THE EMPRESS Lamington Road, Grant Road, Tram Terminus.
The Great Historical Subject Produced Regardless of Cost.
"Christopher Columbus."

The Last Day
to-day to see the Magnificent, Mighty, soul—inspiring Goldwyn Photo-drama
"The Crimson Gardenia"
(6 Reels—6,000 feet.)
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present to-day for the last time the extraordinary Photoplay of Love, Hate Revenge and Adventure, featuring the celebrated popular Star
OWEN MOORE
and
HEDDA NOVA
It is a thrilling Story, and the climax is really exciting. Mind you, it is a
REX BEACH
thriller, full of Pathes, Punch and Vijour. The Programme includes a 2 Reel Big V. Vitagraph Comedy featuring Larry Semon.
Four Shows to-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).
Commencing To-Morrow—Saturday.
Messrs K. D and Brothers will present to-morrow the Mighty, Eclair Serial
"The Son of The Night"
A Serial Story with Episodes all Reels, produced by the same Company that made the "Protea" and "Zigomar" Films & Co.

THE GLOBE
Bombay's Newest and Best Picture Palace
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT
THE GREATEST SENSATION OF THE SEASON
"THE RIGHT TO HAPPINESS"
Featuring
UNIVERSAL'S EMOTIONAL STAR
Dorothy Phillips
IN
Dual Role
Shows at 6-30, 8-30 and 10-30 p.m.
To-morrow Saturday another Powerful Drama
THE SCANDAL
of
PRINCES GEORGE
BY THE ITALA PASQUALI Co.
Starring the most beautiful Italian Actress
Miss Meysa Cheyne
THE GLOBE,
Sandhurst Road, West.

REMEMBER IT IS A "JEWEL"
AND THOUGH THE TITLE IS
"For Husbands only"
You are quite welcome to bring the whole family, in fact it is a picture for the whole family—a production palsating with the Startling realities of life—a picture to huge, so vital, so teeming with intensity, as to be classed among the few great productions of the year.
Featuring
Mrs. Charlie Chaplin
loved by millions for her splendid work in "Price of a Good Time" "Home" Forbidden, &c. also the last Chapter of the Universal Serial.
Mr. Lion Man
Don't fail to see it at
CINEMA Precious,
Lamington Road, Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

NEXT SATURDAY
will be shown the Funeral of the
Late Lokamanya Tilak
through various parts of the city
also the latest
Indian Dramatic Production
MRICHHA KATIKA
by
The Oriental Film Mfg. Company, Ltd.
REMEMBER NEXT SATURDAY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST NIGHT OF THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL
The 8 reel FOX Photoplay.
"THE CONQUEROR"
The effective intermingling of little incidents that dim the eye with moisture is one of the charms of 'THE CONQUEROR.'
A Delightful Entertainment.
Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)
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TRAM CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from Royal Opera House Tram Terminus.
TRAM CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Tram Terminus.
TRAM CAR to Princess and Victoria Docks from newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus which is opposite to the Royal Opera House proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Charni Road Chetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar, andDoongri.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
On Saturday the 7th August
The Programme will include a film showing the funeral Procession of the late Mr. TILAK, specially filmed by Messrs. PATANKER FRIENDS & Co. for the IMPERIAL CINEMA

UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH
of the Brothers dominent Serial
The Mystery of "13"
at the popular picture rendezvous
The Majestic
THE THIRD INSTALMENT
Commence TO-DAY
NEVER MIND
If you have missed one or two instalments.
Start in any-where it will grip your interest in any epiaode.
FOUR PERFORMANCES DAILY
at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

IMPERIAL
The Premiere Picture Palace of Bombay
PRESENTS
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
THE GREAT JAPANESE ACTOR
Sessue Haya Kawa
IN
THE TONG MAN
A Super Melo Drama in 5 parts
PATHE GAZETTE, PATHE REVIEW AND POLLARD COMIC
TIME:
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily

MELLIN'S FOOD Untouched by hand. Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.
MELLIN'S LACTO Glycose Untouched By Hand. is Mellin's Food mixed with milk. Water only has to be added to prepare it for use.
MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS For children after weaning.
Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by Messrs. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.
Mellin's Food, Ltd. (India Branch), London.

TO EARN MONEY AND BUSINESS.
Highly spoken by Magazines and Dailies.
TRY
(1) The Wealthy or the Keys of Industry. Rupee one.
(2) Hundred Ways to Make Money. Annas Eight.
M. BHIMNATHWALA & CO.,
791, Sankdisery (B), Ahmedabad.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 5th Aug

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 5th Aug. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·73	32·95	16 04	49 01
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	1·18	37·31	15 90	54 25
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	1·11	36·64	16·88	52·13
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0·92	38·16	19 47	57·24

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 4th Augt. 1920.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.739	inches
Temperature of Air	81.4	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1	"
Dew Point	75 6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.826	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	7.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.0	"
minimum do.	77.9	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.	
Movement of Wind	252	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.08	Inches.
Total fall during month	1.54	"
Do. do. year	38.62	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th	0.70	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of week	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on sill
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug	h. m	ft. in
Fri	6	m 2 2	26 1	6	m 8 45	18 10
		2 28	26 9		9 26	17 2
Sat.	7	m 3 56	25 7	7	m 9 33	19 10
		4 28a	26 12		10 21a	17 4
Sun.	8	m 5	25 4	8	m 10 42	20 8
		4 4·4a	25 7		11 30a	17 4
Mon.	9	m 6 18	25 4	9	0 26a	21 0
		6 0a	25 2			
Tues.	10	m 7 47	25 11	10	m 0 47	17 1
		7 32a	25 3		1 22a	20 6
Wed.	11	m 8 56	25 11	11	m 2 3	16 6
		8 38a	25 10		2 12a	19 6
Thur.	12	m 1 17	26 6	12	m 3 3	17 11
		1 26a	27 4		3 43	17 2

DAILY WEATHR REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 5th August 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0.84in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally above normal. Day temperature is below normal except in the extreme north, being 11 deg. in defect at Lahore; night temperature is lower than usual at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.80in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are about normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.76in. of rain and Ajmer 0.25in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in upper Sind. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner. Both day and night temperatures are below the average in Rajputana, the deficiency in the former being considerable in the northern and central districts.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.12in. of rain, Ahmedabad 0.10in. and Indore 0.15in. Skies are moderately or heavily cluded. Humidity is in excess at Deesa, but is in defect at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has occurred locally in the west of the division; Hoshangabad reports 0.33in. Khandwa 0.37in. and Nagpur 0.41in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the eastern half of the reporting area. Day temperature is above normal at most stations in the south.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.73in. Ratnagiri 0.29in. Mormugao 0.28in. and Karwar 0.20in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.18in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal at several stations in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above the average in east Hyderabad and at most stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased in the Punjab, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Malabar. It has been nearly general in the Konkan and south Gujarat and local in south Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Central India West, Rajputana and the east of the United Provinces. No fall has exceeded one inch in amount. Temperature is low in Rajputana and the Punjab. Day temperature is higher than usual in the Peninsula with the exception of the west coast.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the east Punjab, the United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and on the Madras coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 4th August, 1920:—

The monsoon has continued active in the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, the Central and the east Punjab, Gujarat, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the United Provinces, Central India West and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir, the north-west Frontier Province, east Rajputana, the east of the Central Provinces, Mysore, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Kyaukpyu three inches; Myitkyina two; Bhamo one; Sibsagar two; Jalpaiguri one; Ranchi two; Daltonganj, Dehra Dun, Roorkee, Mussooree one and a half; Ludhiana three-quarters; Sialkot a half; Lyallpur a quarter; Parachinar, Madura two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 5th AUG. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade Maximum 24 hrs. ending 8 p.m.	Temp. in Shade Minimum of last 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bandar Do. (4th)	94.8	80.6	75	—	0	0
Jask	97.6	77.4	50	—	0	—0.08
Muskat	95.3	80.6	70	—	0	—0.16
Do. (4th)	90.2	85.1	78	—	0	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.0	0.7	81	..	2.30	—0.76
Rawalpindi	94.9	72.0	69	..	6.35	—13.01
Lahore	88.4	77.0	89	..	6.53	—6.59
Hissar	92.1	74.8	91	0.84	4.48	—5.29
Ambala	85.6	75.0	85	0.05	10.37	—10.00
Delhi	87.0	76.0	91	0.05	20.61	+1.42
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	92.6	78.6	81	..	15.82	+2.27
Mainpuri	90.8	75.7	84	..	17.36	+6.26
Jhansi	87.0	70.3	75	0.04	11.09	—0.54
Cawnpore	90.4	77.3	93	0.80	18.60	+3.47
Allahabad	89.4	75.8	82	..	23.9	+10.61
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	105.1	84.0	64	..	1.45	—0.02
Karachi	85.1	79.0	84	..	0.49	—3.86
Ajmer	78.8	74.0	89	0.25	19.78	+9.51
Jaipur	82.7	74.7	81	0.00	23.19	+19.01
Kotah	85.2	77.0	69	..	17.09	+3.90
Mount Abu	67.0	61.4	99	0.04	30.67	—1.60
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.8	76.1	70	—	10.40	+1.19
Dwarka	84.1	78.9	80	..	9. 3	—0.50
Veraval	82.2	79.3	87	0.03	16.97	+4.94
Rajkot	87.0	76.0	86	..	10.40	+0.82
Bhavnagar Para	84.0	76.0	70	0.06	20.21	+0.82
Surat	83.9	76.0	82	0.12	24.35	—2.08
Ahmedabad	90.0	75.7	64	0.10	18.64	+0.76
Deesa	87.8	73.8	68	0.01	12.59	—0.35
Neemach	82.1	74.9	87	..	24.26	+10.29
Indore	84.8	71.1	80	0.15	26.14	+6.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	84.8	73.9	79	0.04	17.94	—11.21
Saugor	83.0	71.8	82	..	28.37	+1.80
Hoshangabad	84.2	75.4	84	0.33	17.85	+7.19
Khandwa	82.0	71.9	80	0.37	15.44	+2.52
Akola	91.0	75.0	80	0.06	6.7	—9.64
Amraoti	88.1	72.0	80	0.08	8.95	—8.13
Nagpur	89.0	76.0	74	0.41	18.15	—6.99
Chanda	93.5	76.0	68	0.05	14.69	—7.30
Raipur	88.0	76.0	78	..	22.00	—4.59
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.0	76.2	80	0.73	32.95	—12.28
Mahabaleshwar	68.2	61.4	80	0.45	48.38	—25.70
Harnagiri	83.8	75.2	69	0.29	33.22	—14.15
Karwar	84.8	76.2	86	0.20	37.55	—23.21
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.0	73.6	86	..	4.08	—5.97
Ahmednagar	85.8	70.0	69	..	2.61	—6.70
Poona	81.4	69.5	81	..	11.91	—1.56
Sholapur	94.8	74.1	62	..	1.78	—5.1
Bijapur	90.9	69.8	76	..	4.78	—4.18
Belgaum	76.7	66.8	90	0.08	20.76	—6.87
Aurangabad	85.4	70.0	80	..	5.00	—9.65
Nizamabad (Indr).	94.8	74.1	71	..	5.08	—2.90
Hyderabad	94.0	71.8	79	0.18	9.00	—4.42
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	84.9	75.3	90	0.04	85.20	+6.40
Calicut	79.2	75.8	97	0.07	66.37	+26.31
Cochin	81.5	76.3	89	0.02	74.48	+19.98
Colombo	83.9	77.4	86	0.01	40.27	+6.65
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipata	92.6	81.5	82	..	6.38	—5.18
Bellary	96.2	75.5	63	..	0.60	—3.05
Cuddapah	101.2	80.4	67	..	3.87	—3.71
Madras	99.2	80.0	73	..	4.00	—3.80
Bangalore	87.6	66.8	77	..	4.37	—3.40
Coimbatore	88.2	71.2	82	..	3.08	—0.34
Trichinopoly	100.6	76.7	70	0.05	0.90	—2.10
Negapatam	86.0	78 6	82	..	0.92	—2.45

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 5th August 1920 was 29.987 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg.

In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.11 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

HOW TO GET RID OF INDIGESTION.

Most people who suffer from indigestion, gastritis, dyspepsia, etc.—even those who have been afflicted for years and who have tried various medicines without permanent benefit can get quick relief and ensure painless normal digestion by taking half a teaspoonful of *Bisurated* Magnesia in a little hot water immediately after eating. *Bisurated* Magnesia neutralises stomach acid and stops food fermentation, thus giving nature a chance to proceed with its work without hindrance. *Bisurated* Magnesia is obtainable from any chemist and if the directions given are followed relief is assured and immediate, in chronic cases a little perseverance will result in establishing permanent [illegible] eventually restore the [illegible] condition, with [illegible] tone and he[illegible]

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Prompt Supply of Petrol
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KHARI BOVRI, DELHI.
Telegram: "Oaroobab"

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Jugmohandas Rugnathdas and Company.
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,
249-53, Shaik Memon Street, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address: "SONACHANDI."
Telephone No. 949.
Full value of gold refunded always at market rate on return of article bought of us.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?
The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."
Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.
V. C. Dastur & Co. Treacher & Co.

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Seasoned Walnut wood carved furniture in unique designs excellent workmanship. Writing tables, chairs, Tea tables card tables, screens, side boards, dining room sets, Cigar and Cigarette Boxes, Trays, etc.; Also Hall marked ver ware and interesting Papier Machie
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Price List on application.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and to the war also come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to ARDEN and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW MATHEMATICS CLASSES FOR MATRIC STUDENTS—By Mr. P. V. VASAIVALA, B.A., LL.B. late Mathematics teacher, New High School—will open from the 10th August in the New Bombay High School premises, Princess Street, (West) opposite Marine Lines Station. Fees for the term Rs. 20 in advance. Names will be registered from the 1st August. Apply to Mr. VASAIVALA at the above address between 6 and 7 p.m. 2877

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE.—An entrgetic young English knowing ACCOUNT CLERK, with good prospect. Apply personally to the SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO., Pydhowri, with testimonials. 3021

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A correspondence CLERK Apply with salary expected to Box No. 921, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3056

WANTED—A qualified MOTOR DRIVER, state lowest pay. Apply with certificates to Box No. 917, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3043

WANTED Hindoo CLERKS, knowing well English and Gujrati, or Marathi. Apply to Messrs. VITHALSA BALOOSA, Ganesh Mahal, Bombay No. 2. 3079

CHAUFFEUR WANTED immediately, experienced and clever. May apply to COOPER and Co., 373, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay. 3094

WANTED—Two hard-working MATRICULATE CLERKS, good handwriting essential. Apply TRIPATHI CO., Booksellers, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 3080

WANTED—A fully qualified NURSE for the Ripon Hospital, Simla. Apply with testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT, Ripon Hospital, Simla, West. 3098

WANTED—A competent PROOF READER for a daily newspaper. None need apply who has not had considerable experience in the working of a daily Newspaper press. Apply to Box No. 490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES for a Mofussil High School. Apply stating minimum salary required to Box No. 916, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3018

A TEACHER of Advanced Accountancy Course, e.g., Corporate Accountant's Examination. Apply with qualifications. Box No. 923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3082

WANTED—Experienced TYPIST for solicitor's firm. Pay Rs. 80 or more as deserved. Apply stating pay expected and qualifications to Box No. 926, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3093

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SHORT-HAND-TYPIST for the general office work. Please apply to Messrs. TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA, Architects, 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 3086

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Cambay High School, one GRADUATE and one MATRICULATE or U. S. F. teacher Apply with copies of testimonials and stating terms to the ADMINISTRATOR, Cambay. 2867

WANTED—SALESMEN in an Import firm, one for whites and dhooties and another for mill stores. Only those having previous experience in these lines will be selected. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 925, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3092

WANTED—A permanent BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT OFFICER in the Banswara State. Knowledge of Hindi, Urdu and Survey Settlement indespensable. Pay according to qualifications. Applications should reach the Diwan, Banswara State, before the end of August with copies of testimonials stating lowest pay acceptable. MITHANLAL, Diwan, Banswara State. 2978

WANTED—Applications which should reach the undersigned by 10th of September 1920, are invited from persons holding a British diploma in Public Health for the post of a Health Officer for the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality; Pay Rs. 300-10-500 per mensum plus a Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 30 p.m. Starting pay required within the above limits may be stated. HOTCHAND, C.I.E., Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Hyderabad Sind. 3030

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OVERLAND MODEL '4' and FORD SEDAN cars entirely new with Petrol facilities. Apply sharp to Messrs. "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILIES, Hughes Road Chaupati, Bombay. 2919

FOR SALE—1 Female Giraffe 13/4 years, Rs. 5,000; 1 Tigress, 3 years Rs. 1,400; 1 pair Kashmeer Barasingh Deer 2½ years Rs. 600; 1 pair Kashmeer Deer 18 months Rs. 350; 1 pair adult Indian Sloth Bears, Rs. 175; 2 male Leopards, Rs. 75 each; 6 Black Bucks, Rs. 25 each; 6 Spotted Deer, Rs. 30 pair delivery on premises without crates; animals guaranteed to be perfect. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, Zoo Gardens, Mysore. 3064

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—An English make MOTOR CAR. Apply the TERRA COMMERCIAL AGENCY, Bombay No. 7. 2895

FOR SALE—TAXI (Dodge Bros.), complete with meter, etc. Apply RAMRAO, Bombay No. 2. 3091

FOR SALE—Plot of Land near Andheri 13 acres containing mango grafts. Apply Box No. 924, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3083

FOR SALE.—Thoroughly water-proofed Flax Canvas Holdalls, 6 by 3 feet. Strong Khaki Drill Pockets. Factory Leather Straps, Rs. 12. Priced low to introduce CENTRAL INDIA BOOT EQUIPMENT DEPOT, Mhow. 3074

TO BE LET.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED BUNGALOW for Princes and Nobles with Tennis, at Nepean Sea Road, Can also be preferred by European and Japanese firms and Princes. Apply MADHAVDAS GOCULDAS, Dadi Seth Estate, Plot No. 6, Chowpatti. 2788

DELAY — DISAPPOINTMENT — HURRY UP—Now very few office rooms, and godowns are left to be let in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street, Fort. Apply:—JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO. 3076

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the office of the INDIAN INDUSTRIAL STORES, LTD., will be REMOVED on the 7th instant from the present situation, 21, Elphinstone Circle to Dada Building, Custom Road, Fort. 3081

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITION.

OFFERS are invited for WHITE, SILVER GREY, KHAKI and NATURAL COLOURED UNION FLANNELS in quantities of 500 yards and over.

Apply to:—

D. RILEY,
Captain,
Assistant Controller (Textiles),
New Custom House, Bombay. 3847

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W. A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
23rd June 1920.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 4-10-8 including income-tax per each Preference Share i.e., 7 per cent. per annum, and Rs. 10 free of income-tax per each Ordinary Share, declared at the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 21st instant, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 6th day of August, 1920, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on 15th July, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAIL & CO.,
Managing Agents.
2731

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICE FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PILGRIMS ATTENDING SINHASTHI. FAIR AT NASIK.

IN connection with the Principal Fair Days at (Trimbak Nasik during the month two additional trains conveying Third-class passengers only will be run daily between Bombay and Khandwa on 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th to the following timings:—

DOWN.

		A. H.	A. M.	B. H.	B. M.
Victoria Terminus	Dep.	1	15	10	35
Nasik ..	Arr.	7	10	16	35
..	Dep.	9	0	18	15
Khandwa ...	Arr.	20	55	6	5

UP.

		C. H.	C. M.	D. H.	D. M.
Khandwa ...	Dep.	9	30	24	0
Nasik ...	Arr.	22	20	14	0
..	Dep.	23	35	15	30
Bombay ...	Arr.	6	0	22	15

For timings at intermediate stations see poster notices exhibited at stations.

The dates on which the additional trains will be run in subsequent months will be notified from time to time.

W. ALEXANDER,
4000 Ag. General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 5th August, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

SHAREHOLDEDS are reminded that no applications for New Shares will be considered if received after the 13th instant. Application forms are obtainable at the Company's registered office.

ALLEN BROS. & CO.,
(India), Ltd.
3099 Agents.

NOTICE

TENDEDS are invited for excavating hilly land, situated at Forgett Street and constructive roads. Particulars can be had and Plans can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

TARAPORWALA & BHAROOCHA,
(M.S.A. (London),
Architects, Engineers, & Surveyors.
4th August, 1920. 3080
Petit Building,
7—10 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held to-day a Dividend at 12 per cent. Bonus at 8 per cent. and a special Bonus at 4 per cent. per annum i.e., Rs. 60 per share (free of Income Tax) for the Year ended 31st December, 1919, was declared and the same will be paid on and from 9th August, 1920, at the Office of the Company to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on 5th August 1920.

Y. H. DESAI & Co.,
Agents.
65, Apollo Street, Fort,
5th August, 1920. 3096

WANTED.

A Superintendent for the Akola Water Works on a salary of Rs. 120—200 by an annual increment of Rs. 10 plus Rs. 30 as conveyance allowance on a probation for six months with further prospects on confirmation on approved service.

Only those who are L.C.E.S. from the Engineering College recognized by Government and have previous experience of Water Works, P.W.D. Works, need apply.

The applications should reach the undersigned on or before 20th of August, 1920. The copies of testimonials accompanying the applications shall not be returned. Rejected applications will not be answered.

MIRZA R. BEG,
Vice Chairman,
Municipal Committee, Akola.
July 30. 3087

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN consequence of the resignation of Mr. Naranji Haribhai a representative of the (B) Mandvi Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22(3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix Monday the 23rd August 1920 for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

H. B. CLAYTON.
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 5th August, 1920. 4001

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office No. 3, Forbes Street on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1920.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To confirm the appointments made by the Board of Messrs. H. H. Sawyer and Peroshaw B. E. Mody as Directors of the Company.
4.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April 1921, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th to 31st August 1920, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By order
DADABHOY HARRICHAND,
Manager.
Bombay, 4th August, 1920. 3078

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 10th August, 1920, at 12 noon (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Account for the year ended 31st March 1920.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To confirm the appointments of Mr. Madhavji Damodar Thackersey, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., and Mr. Madhavji Dharamsi Morarji as Directors of the Company.
4th. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5th. To sanction increase in the remuneration of the Directors from Rs. 30 each per meeting upto Rs. 100 as might be fixed by the Board from time to time.
6th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday the 12th August 1920 to Wednesday, the 1st September 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1920. 3084

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAKES OVJI GOPALJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Freehold tenure, containing by admeasurement 281.74 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2181, 2113 to 2116, 2176, New No. c/9222, 8261, 9288, Old Survey Nos. 206, 807 and 809 and New Survey No. 4/5487 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2099 (2), Street No. 5A all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Khe wadi 9th Stree at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded, on the East and South by the property of Shafi Amrudin Tyebji, on the West by the said Khe wadi 9th Street and on the North by the property of Esufally Amiji and were formerly and are now in he occupation of he said vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1920.

SHROFF & VACHHA,
3075 Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAFFERJI TYEBALLI BENGALI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell absolutely and free from incumbrances the immoveable property, a particular description of which is given below to our client, the purchaser. All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, property or demand in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claim (if any) known in writing to the Collector of Bombay, Land and Revenue Department, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. Any claim not made known in writing as hereby required will be considered to have been waived and abandoned and the purchaser will proceed accordingly.

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY HEREINABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Forns Land or ground market plot No. 18 on the plan annexed to the Indenture of Lease, dated the 5th day of September, 1913, and made between Rustomji Sorabji Powvalla and another of the one part and Dossabhai Rustomji Daruwalla of the other part (less 11 square yeards) situate, lying and being at Powvalla Street (Charni Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 395 square yards or thereabouts being portion of a large plot of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 161, 422, 422, 422, 443, 479, 430 and 501, New Nos. 13668, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13994, 14015, 15993, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179 and 180, New Survey Nos. 1/7371 and 1/7384, which piece of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2061 (6) and Street No. 1E, Powvalla Street and all which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Powvalla Street, on towards the South by the property of Dinshaw Cooverji Pundole, on or towards the East by Plot No. 16 belonging to Rustomji Sorabji Powvalla and another, and on or towards the West by Plot No. 20, formerly belonging to Rustomji Sorabji Powvalla and another, but now to Dinshaw Cooverji Pundole.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1920.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3095

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the last Will and Testament of JAYAVANT RAMCHANDRA GUNJIKAR alias JAYANVANT R. GUNJIKAR, late of Bombay Gowd Saraswat Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, formerly Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Funds, Bombay and at the time of his death Deputy Controller, India Treasury Calcutta and residing at Calcutta .....Deceased.

1. DHONDO RAMCHANDRA MANERIKER, 2. BALWANT KRISHNAJI WAGLE and 3. KASHINATH RANCHANDRA GUNJIKAR, all of Bombay, Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants, the first Petitioner being a Pleader of the High Court of Bombay residing at Churni Road outside the Fort the 2nd Petitioner being as Assistant Accountant in the Bank of India Limited residing at Kandawadi outside the Fort and the third petitioner a Professor in Physics in the Banares Hindu University now residing with the 1st petitioner at Churni Road outside the Fort all executors named in the Will of the deceased .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this thirteen day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 30th day of July, 1920.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHHODDAS and Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
4002

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHATOOBAI LALMAHOMED has agreed for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, inheritance, gift, trust, sale, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and he same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Gopi Tank Road, Mahim, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring about 493 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. . . New No. . . Old Survey No. New Survey No. 13 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G No. 5603, Street No. 169 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a private passage, on or towards the South by the Oart of Francis Xavier Fernandes, on or towards the East by the Oart of J. D Demello on or towards the West by the Gopi Tank Road.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1920.

MEHTA, LALJI & Co.,
3077 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NANALAL MORARJEE DAVE, who has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from JAMNAVARC has widow of Meghji Mavji has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nanabhai Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about (183) one hundred and eighty-three square yards and assessed in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 164, New No. 5014, Old Survey No. 1139 to 40 and New Survey No. 9411 and bearing Municipal A Ward No. 1653 and Street No. 9 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Pestonji Jeewanji Mistry, on or towards the west by the property of Byramji Cursetji Kotwal on or towards the north by the Cama Street and on or towards the south by the property of Haji Esmail Hasham.

Dated this 6th day of August 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
4003 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMAM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 905.

AUCTION SALE OF 125 BALES RAISED COLOURED COTTON BLANKETS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 7th August, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mulji Jetha Market, Champa Gali, near the well, by order of Messrs. the Mathuradass Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ahamed Ebrahim Bros. (of New Hasai Mohalla), the following goods:—

125 bales Raised Coloured Cotton Blankets 46in. by 76in. by 1¼ lbs., each bale containing 200 pieces.

AUCTION SALE OF MATERIALS FOR REMOVAL OF TWO LARGE BUILDINGS.

Under instructions from the Ordenary of the Archdiocese of Bombay Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 7th August, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of buildings Street No. 35-37, Medows Street, (occupied by Messrs. Hill, Sawyer and Co., and the Examiner Press.)

AUCTION SALE OF ONE BOILER.

Under instructions from the Presidency Mills, Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th August, 1920, at 3-30 p.m., at the above Mill premises at Ferguson Road, Parel, the following Boiler:—

1 Boiler by Hicks Harquaves, 30ft by 7ft by 110 lbs. pressure in working order at the above Mills.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF ONE D. . . DION BOUTON MOTOR CAR.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 6th Aug. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 25, meadows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.

One five-seater Dion Bouton motor car.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES PEPPERMINT CRYSTALS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 6th Aug. at 3-30 p.m Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 25, Medows Street Fort, by order of the office concerned.

2 cases, each 500 tins peppermint crystals, each tin weighing 2oz.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES JEFFERS.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gulli, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Gordhandas Goculdas and on account and at the risk of Vora Gullamalli Hassanji of Chakla.

2 cases Jeffers goods of Dady Co's office.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th August, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

Suit No. 3380 of 1919.

Mahomed bin Ali Shalani
vs.
Chotubhai Tallockchand.

Pursuant to the decree made in the above suit dated the 9th December, 1919, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, To-morrow SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

2 packets of pearls.

The packets are now on view.

The purchasers will have to pay a deposit of 25 per cent and weight and pay the balance within 2 days.

To-morrow SATURDAY, the 7th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the unclaimed articles such as diamond earring, gold ring, wrist watch, spectacle, silver watches mabel watches, one lot wearing apparels, one lot gunny bags, motor car side lamps, iron brass and lead pipes, etc.

The property of a Gentleman:—

One diamond ring, ruby ring, gold wrist watch, gold chain.

By order of the Bank concerned 3 cases entimonyware such as photo frames trucs pin such irons trays, cigarettes cases, powder boxes etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.

1 bay walter horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 16-20 h.p. 4 cylinder 5 seater Barracque Motor Car, Bosch Magneto Torpedo Body, special model fitted with detachable wire wheels, one extra wheel in perfect running order.

1 15-20 h.p. 4 cylinder 4 seater B.S.A. car latest model spare wheel lamps etc., complete in running order.

1 40 h.p. Adler German maker motor lorries, 4 tons.

1 17-40 h.p. Thornyeroft English maker motor lorries, 4 tons.

AUCTION SALE OF CASTOR SEED.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Coorla Creek, Dona Bunder, in the Godown of Messrs. Chatoorbhoy Danye and Co., by order of Mr. Cooverji Dossa and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Shanker Balkrishna Torney:—

50 tons Gujarat, Madras and Cutchi castor seed.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Auction Sale of Valuable Ginning Factory at Badharpur in the Cotton Growing District of Khandwa about 3 miles from the Burhanpur Railway Station.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Bai Awabai, widow of Dhunjibroy Merwanji Kapadia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premisses the Ginning Factory on SATURDAY, the 14th August at 3-30 p.m.

The Factory stands on a freehold land admeasuring 6 acres and 2 goonthas at Behadurpur in Buranpur Tahasil Minar District Warbada Division. Central Provinces of Abaji Mulguzere No. 332 and contains 30 Platts, gins with engine, boiler, shafting, donkey, engine lathie, drilling machine screw cutting machine, roller press, cart weighing scale, etc.

There is a water pipe laid from the Government water works to the Factory compound and to the garden and residences in the compound.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th August, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 82, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4627.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF THAT VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY known as "Narayan Ashram" situate at Lalbag, Sopariwadi Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

Under instruction from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Vrajlal Jiwandas and Mr. Iyangaya Gajama, the mortgagee and the Mortgagor of the two respectively Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property known as "Narayan Ashram," on SUNDAY, the 8th day of August, 1920, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of improvement Trust leasehold land with two buildings standing thereon known as plot Nos. 6 and 7, Lal Baug Estate, containing by admeasurement 1,994 one thousand and nine-y-six square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a proposed 20 feet Road, on or towards the North by Plot No. 8, leased to Fakir Mohamed Hoosain, on the South East by 20 feet Road, on the South by Plot No. 5, leased to Chhagan Gulam Hoosain and Manji Gulam Hoosain and on the West by Sopari Baug Road, bearing New Survey No. 2567, 2569, and bearing Municipal F. Ward No. 544 (3) 544 (3), and Street Nos. 7A, and 7B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., at their Office No. 9, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th August 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 5468.

AUCTION SALE OF 82 BALES COTTON.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 6th day of August 1920 at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by the order of Rai Bahadur Champalal Ramswarup at his godown in Vardhaman Lane Colaba and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Vardhaman Jetsy and Co.

Remaining 82 bales Cotton Biaver Gin out of the lot of 197 bales.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery with three days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th August, 1920.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 4th.

Months.	To-day's price
A g.	24.36 + 76
Oct.	22.62 + 24
Jan.	21.29 + 9
Mar.	20 75 + 8

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 4th

Futures at New York Oct.			31.03
" " Jan.			29 25
" " Mr.			29.00

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON,

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 5.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 425¼ for Fully Good Broach, August, fluctuated between Rs. 426½ and Rs. 424½ and at 3 p.m. was Rs. 425. Later on, the price improved to Rs. 427, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 425. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 424, declined to Rs. 422½, and closed at Rs. 420.

There was a moderate enquiry for ready cotton by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs
Fully Good Broach	Augt.	420
Fully Good Bengal	September	199
Fine Oomras	September	242
Good Southerns	Aug	447
" "	Sept.-Oct.	419

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 4TH AUG. 1920.

		Rs
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.	206
Fully Good M.G. Broach	Aug.	426
Fine M.G. Oomras	Sept.	240

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super nue.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	230	207	182	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	..	230	207	182	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	294	259	224	—	"
M.G.Central P No. 1	369	334	304	—	"
M G Central P No. 2	334	299	264	—	"
M G Broach	..	412	462	437	"
M.G. P. Americans.	..	..	..	..	"
Saw G. Dharwar	..	..	..	..	"

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 5th

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1/10 3/8
Bank Demand	1/10 7/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11½
Fcs. Demand	410
American Dollars	228
Hongkong "	221
Shanghai	236½
Japan	150
Singap	128

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

August, 5th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 10	1 0 6
Saparji	No. 10½	0 15 9
Curimbhai	No. 12½	1 2 0
Saparji	No. 6½	0 12 3
Japan	No. 40/1	2 8 0
Do	No. 42/2	2 8 0
Do.	No. 2/40	2 8 0

METAL.

Issue1 rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

August, 5th 1920

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	91 0 0
Do	1	91 0 0
Do.	1½	91 0 0
Do.	1¼	91 0 0
Do.	1½	91 0 0
Do.	3	91 0 0

COPPER RATES.

August, 5th 1920.

	(per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	85 0 0
Do	1	86 0 0
Do.	1½	86 0 0
Do.	1¼	86 0 0
Do.	1½	86 0 0
Do.	3	86 0 0
Japanese Copper Barrs		28 0 0
Panch ka joint		57 0 0
Copper English-Barrs		33 0 0
Brass-Barrs		

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazar Rates.

Bombay, Aug. 5th 1920: 6 p.m.

Resay.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs a p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	52 0 0	8 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	60 0 0	7 8 0
" Karachi Bazzle	51 0 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 12 0	12 8 0
" " Cawnpore	11 12 0	12 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 2 0	16 12 0
" Thin	15 8 0	16 2 0
Cocksed White 85-15	90 0 0	18 4 0
" Gajar 75-25	84 0 0	17 0 0
" Gajar 50-50	75 0 0	15 8 0
" Black	66 0 0	13 12 0
Poppyseed, White	16 0 0	16 12 0
Groundnuts	75 0 0	15 12 0
Mowraseed	6 0 0	6 12 0
Barley	41 0 0	—
Castorseed	48 0 0	10 4 0
Cottonseeds	29 0 0	4 0 0

Forward:	Rs a p
Wheat Aug -Sept.	8 4 6
Linseed Sept.	16 12 6

THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY.

THE best in Bombay, RE-OPENED. For particulars apply to

THE MANAGER,
Clare Road Bakery,
Byculla Station Road.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS,

Aug. 5.

S S Dilwara, Walker, China and Japan Ports.
S S Aungban, Younger, Rangoon.
S S British Sovereign, Collie, Abadan.
S S Barpeta, Sligthen, Busreh.
S S Castalia, Erskin, Liverpool, etc.
S S Purnea, Cuthbert, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Nurani, Moller, Jeddah.
S S Barpeta, Sligthen, Busreh.
S S Nawab, Wright, Angerhead.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Aymeric for Calcutta.
Steamer Warcuta for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Purnea for Persian Gulf.

S S Aungban:—The steamer Aungban, 3005 tons, Captain J Younger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta, 1876 tons, Captain S Sligthen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 44 passengers.

S S Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4171 tons, Captain R Erskin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, etc., with a general cargo and 62 passengers.

S S British Sovereign:—The steamer British Sovereign, 2175 tons, Captain B Collie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Purnea:—The B I S N Co's steamer Purnea, 2126 tons, Captain T Cuthburt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Dilwara:—The B I S N Co's China and Japan mail steamer Dilwara, 2126 tons, Captain W Walker, arrived in harbour yesterday from China and Japan Ports, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nurani:—The T M Co's steamer Nurani, 2870 tons, Captain E Moller, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 757 pilgrims.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta, 1876 tons, Captain S Sligthen, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Nawab:—The T M Co's steamer Nawab, 3424 tons, Captain J M Wright, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Angerhead, with ballast.

The following telegraphic message has been received from the Port Officer, Karachi, by the Port Officer, Bombay:—
"Red Gas Buoy 2,200 feet East of Break Water End is out. Please warn Shipping."

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 5th August 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Nurani	Jeddah	2-8	T M & Co
B Rajah	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
C/E Omro	Karachi	N F	A I C S N Co
D/E Yetorofu Maru	Japan	10-8	N Y Kaisha
F James	N F	10-8	M M & Co
G Paravati	Canaanor	7-8	E Collin & Co
M Bayr	N F	N F	M M & Co
N Gleslyon	Antwerp	3-8-8	T M & Co
Offside War Cuta	N F	N F	M M & Co
P Ganges Maru	Japan	5-8	O S Kaisha
Q Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	N F	N F	K N & Co
Netravati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Pomani	Bhawnagar	5-8	K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 C/Hankow's (Boats)			W & A G & Co
2 Ferrara	N F	N F	S W & Co
3 Barpeta	Buslra	6-8	M M & Co
6 Bandiera	Genoa	20-8	Italiana
7 Abydos	Karachi	N F	H L S N Co
8 Nizam	N F	7-8	T M & Co
9 Nawab	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
10/11 Clan Macinnes	Madras Coasts	12-8	J F & Co
16 Hwah-Hsin	P Gulf	6-8	A Nemazee

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Kieldrecht	Colombo	12-8	E D S & Co
2 Massilia	Liverpool	8-8	W & A G & Co
3 Cawkina	Bushra	5-8	M M & Co
4 Gamohira	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
5 Aymeric	Calcutta	11-8	W & A G & Co
7 Patricia	N F	N F	K N & Co
8 Nippon	Trieste	7-8	L Lutzsky
9 Karadeniz	N F	N F	D B I M
10 Northbrook	N F	N F	D R I M
12 A Gray Cloud	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
13 Chanda	Karachi	N F	M M & Co
13 Karsa	E A Ports	N F	M M & Co
14 Kashmir	London	7-8	M M & Co
Mayfield	N F	N F	M M & Co
17 La Plata	Bushra	7-8	J F & Co
Jetty End C/Roberts	London	N F	J F & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Heron Gull	N F	2-8	O B P T
Gurna		5-8	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Indravati		4/5/8	B S N Co
Mahanadi		4/5/8	B S N Co

EXPORTS

Aug. 5.

S S Chanda fo rLondon:—105 cwts sultana, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd.

S S Patricia for Liverpool:—398 cwts linseed cake, 1954 cwts cotton seed oil cake, Bruel and Co.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—143 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—901 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 pot palma rosa, Volkart Bros; 880 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas; 2080 cwts crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co.

S S Nippon for Trieste:—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Nippon for Venice:—690 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Fretelli Bandra for Genoa:—710 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Glenlyon for Hamburg:—550 bales raw cotton, Taya Manka Kaisha Ltd; 84 bales raw cotton, Jeena and Co; 631 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Glenlyon for Antwerp:—214 cwts crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co; 715 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Glenlyon for Dunkirk:—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Glenlyon for Ghent:—845 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Yotorofu Maru for Hongkong:—46 bales cotton twist, I David; 400 bales cotton twist, 117 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Yotorofu Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co; 350 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.

S S Yotorofu Maru for Osaka:—50 bales raw cotton, Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha.

IMPORTS,

Aug. 5.

S S Cruro from Colombo, Agents Anglo-Indian and Colonial N Co Ltd:—13082 bags copprah, 51 cases tea, 200 casks cocoanut oil, 83 bags cocoanuts, 131 jottas coir yarn, 2 bundles planks.

S S Rajali from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd:—72 bales cotton blanket, 60 pieces teak squares, 1000 drums linseed oil, 120 bundles shooks, 40 bags gum arabic, 6 casks bolts and nuts, 2300 bags rice, 120 bales jute twine, 39 casks castor oil, 914 bales cotton, 50 casks groundnut oil, 2329 bundles coir yarn, 951 bundles coir rope.

S S Abydos from Cochin, Agents The Indian and Peninsular S N Co Ltd:—792 casks cocatnut oil, 10186 bundles 575 jottas coir yarn, 1659 bundles 144 jottas 605 coils coir rope, 250 bags oil cakes, 213 bags ginger, 414 bags 101 baskets dry ginger, 279 bags pepper, 30 casks groundnut oil, 1561 bags 548 jottas cocoanuts.

S S Hwah Hsin from Hongkong, Agents A Nemanzee:—2141 bags sago flour, 588 bags white sugar, 296 bags betelnuts.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 6TH OF AUGUST, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

912-18—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hookumchand Saroopchand Kt v Manecklal D Mehta, Khandwalla and Co, Part heard.

1032-17—Moti and Devi, Surajmal Keshrimal firm v Kassiram Kissonlal a firm, Edg G W and Co.

623-20—Mehta L and Co, Madhaodas Goculdas v Bai Aimai widow and ors, Rustomji and G, Craigie B and C, Part heard, 2-7-20.

845-19—Mantri and Co (for a pauper)—Alphonso Puto v Messrs Garlick & Co, Edg G W and Co.

1399-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobai v Haji Ahmed Almer & Sons a firm, Jam R and D.

1400-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobai v Haji Ahmed Aimer & Sons a firm, Jam R and D.

1401-19—Smetham B and Co. Rahimbhai Mooloobai v Haji Ahmed Almer & Sons a firm, Jam R and D.

902-20—Patell and Eze, Jehangir Rustomji Patel v Sirdar Haji Badloo Subrate, Rustomji and Co.

1225-19—Manch and N, Baljı Bapooji a firm and anr v Vithal Bapooji Pereira and ors, Daph F and D.

1229-19—Manch and N, Balji Bapooji a firm and anr v Vithal Bapooji Pereira and ors, Daph F and D.

299-20—Daphtary F and D, Sakarchand Talakchand and Sons a firm v Fulchand Javerchand and anr, Purnanand and Clubwalla, N C Dalal.

182-19—Edg G W and Co, Chunilal Vijbhukhandas v Hiralal Lalubhai, Mans H M and Co, Part heard 29-7-20.

BEFORE THE HON, MR, JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL COMMERCIAL CAUSES

1613-19—N C Dalal, Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v Jiwanlal Ujamsey and Co a firm and anr, Daphtary F and D, Shroff and Vachha, Part heard.

1025-19—Madhowji K and Ch, Babu Brij Bihari Murlidhar a firm v D Satyanarayen and Co a firm, Mehta L and Co.

3182-19—Mehta L and Co, Bhimjibhai Fulchand and Co v Ghandi Amratlal Lalji and Co, Craigie B and C, Part heard 16-7-20.

1612-19—Purnanand and Cl, C Nagardas Manilal a firm v Bhanli Hirji and Co a firm, Dikshit M and Co.

1098-19—Patell and Ez, Ladliprasad Durgadutt a firm v Narrandas Kakubhai a firm.

1550-19—Tyabji D and Co, Vithaldas Bhawanidas v Chandmal Ghanshyamdas a firm, Dubash and Co.

1392-19—Bhimji and Co, Gulabchand Amratlal a firm v Hiralal Baldeodas, Mulji and Th.

1515-19—Pandia and Co, Bhailal Tribhowan Mody v Narrandas Raghunathdas a firm, Mehta L and Co.

1488-19—Merwanji K and Co. Thakoredas Fatechand a firm v Lowji Hemraj a firm, Sham M and H.

1773-19—Tyabjee D and Co, Karsondas Ranchordas a firm v Jethabhai Cullianji a firm and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

759-19—Dubash and Co, Kedarnath Bhugwandas a firm v Ramdhan and Deewanchand a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

942-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Godrhandas Ishwardas v Jeebhai Kevaldas, Amin and Desai.

1599-19—Amin and Desai, Himatlal Dayabhai a firm v Ramlal Charandas a firm, Mulji and Th.

1169-19—Payne and Co, Nagindas Lallubhoy a firm v Gopaldas Ranchordas, Mulji and Th.

832-19—Merwanji K and Co, Chunilal Chaganlal a firm v Nandlal Brijvallabhdas a firm.

1688-19—Matubhai J and M. Sha Keshavdas Harjiwandas v Alibhai Chagla and Co a firm, Captain and V.

1968-19—Matubhai J and M. Sha Keshavdas Harjiwandas v Alibhai Chagla and Co a firm, Captain and V.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mail Steamer Mantua with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, August 7.

The s.s. "Kashmir," with the English mail, leaves at 1 p.m.

Special meeting of the Parsi Central Association Co-operation Housing Society; Sir J. J. P B. Institute, Hornby Road, 6-15 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius and Re-Union closes at the G. P. O., -30 p.m.

SUNDAY, August 8.

Public meeting of Women of Bombay under the presidentship of Sarla Devi Chaudhari in Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to express their sense of grief at the death of Mr. Tilak.

MONDAY, August 9.

All-India National Mourning Day: 10th day of Mr. Tilak's death; Condolence meetings to be held all over India.

TUESDAY, August 10.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Taraki Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Bombay.

	Arr H.M	Dep H.M.
Punjab Mail..	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) ..	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore).. ..	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail..	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail..	11.30	14.45
Poona Express	19.40	7.55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.. ..	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July 1920 standard time is given in all cases:—

Bombay.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14.00	15.00
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express	7.50	20.45
East Passenger	21.30	7.20

***The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.**

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell; at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. "Armara" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 7th instant.

THE CITYS MORTALITY

The total mortality of the city of Bombay on Wednesday was 96; as against 172 for the corresponding day last year and 86 in 1918. Cholera registered 1 attack and 1 death, plague 1 attack and 1 death and influenza 1 death.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A condolence meeting of the National Volunteer Corps in honour of late Lok. Tilak, will be held at 9 p.m. to-day, at Bombay National Union Hall 735 Girgaon Bombay. All volunteers of the Corps are requested to be present.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

A temporary appointment for a period of six months in the Political Department of the Secretariat in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and to do any other political work allotted by the Secretary is created and Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Pottinger is appointed to hold it in addition to his duties as Political Agent for Cutch and for Morvi in Adhoi.

Mr. Shaikh Yakub Vazir Muhammad, M.B.E., to be substantive pro tem. Oriental Translator to Government, and Secretary, Civil and Military Examination Committee, vice Mr. Muhammad Kadir Shaikh, M.B.E., for a period of six months, and thereafter to be substantive in these appointments.

Mr. Sarilal Jaykistndas Kothari to be Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Mr. Biharilal Jivanram Derasari proceeding on leave.

Mr. Manilal Bhaichand Mehta to continue to act as Huzur Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointment of Assistant Judge at Khandesh under the Provincial Civil Service Rules for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

Mr. Keshavrao Balkrishna Vassudev, LL.B., to act as District and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan vice Mr. G. D. French, I.C.S., on deputation.

Mr. M. A. Hafiz, Barrister-at-Law, City Magistrate, Sukkur, is granted extraordinary leave for two months with effect from the 2nd August 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

From the 1st day of September 1920, Mr. Chhotalal Naranbhai Desai to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Surat, for the purpose of assisting the First Class Subordinate Judge, Surat.

Mr. Ganesh Laxman Dhekne to be Additional First Class Subordinate Judge, Surat.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Deputy Superintendent of Police for a period of six months with effect from the 23rd July 1920, and to appoint Mr. Tejumal Naraindas to hold it and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind.

Mr. Walabdas Parumal Gajria, on relief by Mr. H. R. Gould, I.C.S., to act as Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr. T. A. Murphy, pending further orders; Mr Dayaram Shamdas Punjabi, on relief, to revert.

Mr. Ghulam Husain Kadirdad Khan Agha to act as Deputy Collector in Sind and to do duty as City Magistrate, Sukkur, in addition to his own duties vice Mr. Muhammad A. Hafiz, Barrister-at-Law, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Vaman Dattatraya Alurkar to act as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College, Poona, on Rs. 200 per mensem vice Mr. Raghunath Dhondadev Karve on leave, pending further orders.

MOTOR FATALITY.

CHAUFFER SENTENCED TO 3 MONTHS

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Seervai, Inspector Khen charged Haricharan Ghose, a motor ambulance driver, belonging to the Mechanical Transport Corps, with causing the death of one Gangabhai, a washerwoman, by a rash and negligent act, not amounting to culpable homicide.

Mr. Bower, conducted the prosecution.

The evidence showed that on the 23rd ultimo about 11-45 a.m. the accused was driving his ambulance car from the Colaba station towards the Colaba War Hospital along Colaba Road. There was a motor-lorry going ahead of him towards the same direction. The accused tried to overtake the lorry when it was about 50 paces from his car and swerved to the extreme right of the road, and when he neared the Colaba Telegraph Office he knocked down the deceased who was walking towards Upper Colaba with three other pedestrians. The car was going so fast that the deceased was dragged about 15 yards and then crushed to death. One of her companions was also struck by the mudguard and thrown into the drain by the side of the road. He did not blow the horn.

"DESTINED TO DIE, AND SHE DIED."

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said the motor lorry was about 3 feet from him and it was going slow. Corporal Phillips who was seated to his left, asked him to drive fast and go ahead of the lorry. When his car neared the lorry, the woman suddenly came in front of it. He put on the brake but could not stop the car. He further said that the woman was destined to die and she died. He tried to save her.

The Magistrate on the evidence convicted and sentenced the accused to three months' hard labour.

SENTENCED FOR ROBBERY.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Khandalawalla, one Sunder Karson Bawa was charged with robbery in respect of Rs. 295, belonging to Vallabhdas Kalidas, residing in a room an Carpenter Street.

It appears that on the 28th ultimo at 4 p.m. the accused abruptly entered the complainant's room and caught hold of the complainant. He then threw out a box containing the money and then ran away with it. The complainant who was threatened to be stabbed by the accused could not presen him from taking away the box. He subsequently informed the police who arrested the accused.

The accused pleading guilty was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

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"INDIAN LABOURER."

THE STRIKE WEAPON.

HIS RIGHT AND PRIVILEGE.

Mr. B. P. Wadia who has just returned from England was given a reception on behalf of Rathashtar Mandal in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Lala Lajpat Rai presiding.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

Lala Lajpat Rai, after referring to the death of Lokmanya Tilak and the less the country has suffered on account of it, said they had gathered that night to bid welcome to one of the younger workers who had already shown his worth and zeal in the cause of the country and they could not do better than lay before him the example of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. He had not had the good fortune and privilege of knowing Mr. B. P. Wadia, but they had heard of each other's work. Mr. Wadia's work in the field of Theosophy has been very valuable, but his new work in organising labour was, so to say, breaking new ground, in taking in hand a movement which was going to be a great movement. The future of the world was in the hands of the people who were called the working people, who produced with their hands what was required for them. The cause of the people, the cause of the working people, was the sacred cause of humanity, and was the cause of the future, but regardless of that point it was the cause in which they were all intimately concerned. They were a part of the world, and the future of this country must depend on the future of the greatest number of the people of this country, and they were the toilers.

He called on Mr. Wadia to address the meeting.

MR. WADIA.

Mr. Wadia said the fact of the domination of one race by the other should take its legitimate second place, and the problem which should concern them most should be the same problem which concerned all the great nationalities all the world over. The fight was between the masses who were the toilers in the mines, in the factories, in the shops and those who were the controllers of capital and who made the first class of men toil. There was a tendency in the minds of some people that the capitalist in India would be an exception to this rule; that our mine-owners and factory-owners would behave for some reason or other in a different way towards our toilers. He did not agree with those.

The strike weapon, said the speaker, was the only weapon which was understood by the general public. The labourers in England, America and Italy were finding out that the continuous strifes for increase of wages and decrease of labour hours was not productive of that particular result for which they had been looking for many years. It was no more a question of getting more money or reduction of hours. It was something different. It was not the mere right and the privilege of the working classes to bargain collectively for their rights: they wanted to control the production and the powers of disposing of it. That was the spirit in which the big Unions in Great Britain were going, and they ought, in India, to be benefited by that experience. They must benefit themselves by the rich experience of the Trade Unions in Europe, and they must not start at the very bottom. Nationalism was surely coming to an end, it received its death-blow in 1914.

The labour movements could not remain unconnected with similar movements all over the world. The internationalism of Labour, said Mr. Wadia, must be recognised. He was not ashamed the Indian labourer with any English labourer. The Indian labourer had, besides, the culture of many years, which the men in the West had not.

THEEXCELSIOR.

The Excelsior are to be congratulated on yet another capture for their patrons. This time they have succeeded in securing the famous Spanish American entertainer Mr. Don S. Merle who will appear at both the performances with Mrs. Merle from Saturday the 7th instant.

Don Merle is a master of Magic and Mystery and has been amusing and mystifying audiences in America, Australia, the Far East, Europe, Ceylon and various parts of India for a period of over 24 years and with this experience should have little difficulty in doing the same in Bombay.

Mr. Merle in the past has run a complete show of his own, but as his turn at the Excelsior is only a part of the programme, we are to get only the "Tit Bits" of his "Bag of Tricks."

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is the statement of plague cases and deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 24th July 1920. Bombay City (a) 6 Thana District 1, Belgaum District 9, Dharwar District not received, Karachi City (a) 1, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 128, Cutch State—Mundra (a) 1, total 146.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 5th August 1920. Total amount of tenders received Bombay £57,000,000 elsewhere £44,260,000 total £101,260,000. Total amount accepted. Bombay £558,000, elsewhere £442,000. total £1,000,000.

LECTURE ON VALUE OF COMMEN SALT

Under the auspices of The Common Salt Research League. Dr. Vaman Baji Kulkarni will deliver at John Small Memorial Hall a lecture on "The Medicinal Value of Common Salt and its relations to politics and economics" to-day at 6 p.m. The Hon. Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole will preside.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

EDUCATION OF WORKING CLASSES.

MR. JOSHI'S MOTION CARRIED.

NO VERNACULARS FOR DEBATES.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding.

LABOUR'S ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved the following proposition:—

"That the Schools Committee be requested to report as to what efforts it has made during the last two years for promoting the elementary education of the labouring classes in the City by means of special schools for half-timers and night schools for illiterate adults; and the Committee be also requested to report what programme of work it has made towards the removal of illiteracy of the labouring classes in the City."

Mr. Joshi said the question of the education of the working classes was one of great importance. Primary education was one of the obligatory duties of the Municipality. There were many children who did not get the benefit of the education provided by the present number of municipal schools. He admitted the Schools Committee had run schools for the education of the working classes, but the experiment had failed. There was however nothing to prevent another experiment being made. Such schools started by philanthropic agencies had proved very successful. If the schools for the working classes started by the Committee had not proved successful, they should devise methods and means to make them more popular. He hoped efforts in this direction would be made with greater vigour this time.

Dr. A. G. Viegas, seconding the proposition, declared one of the greatest needs of the city was to educate the poor and working classes and teach them how to live their life according to the principles of sanitation and to promote their welfare.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia thought Mr. Joshi should in the first instance have approached the Schools Committee. Something should be done in the matter by the Committee and the Corporation should be informed what the Committee had done.

Dr. M. C. Javle said when he visited these factory schools, he found one of them altogether empty. With the single exception of a teacher, he did not find a single student in the whole school. The teacher said what happened was that pupils would come when the school authorities served out sweets and "chanakurmuri", but that they made themselves scarce the moment that inducement was gone. What was required was compulsory education. How could they spend money when they could get no trained teachers to impart instruction and no students to receive it? The Corporation was the trustee of the public money and were they going to ask them to pay teachers for work which they had not to do and landlords for the rent of buildings which they made no use of?

NOT A WASTE OF MONEY.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas cordially supported the proposition. He did not think there was anything in the argument about a waste of money for he had seen such schools, connected with the Sholapur Mills and the labour quarters in Madras, being taken advantage of by those concerned with gratitude. He would go further and say that even if they spent money in such a matter as this without it bearing fruit at the commencement they should not grudge it, for it would be an investment which would ultimately be to the advantage of the country. It could not be termed a waste of money. When sometimes Government said more money could not be spent on education on account of the condition of finances, people justifiably did not like that argument, and he did not understand how the representatives of the people could bring forward that very argument on the present occasion.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir did not desire that the proposition should be thrown out, but he would like to have a report from the Schools Committee to see whether the facts mentioned by Dr. Javle could be corroborated. When they wanted to educate vast masses of people the main question became one of a sufficient number of good buildings along with an adequate number of qualified teachers. As soon as they were able to get these two, they should bring compulsion into force for he believed that without compulsion they would not be able to achieve satisfactory results as regarded education. At the same time he was sure they would agree that they could not conscientiously apply compulsion unless they got good, sanitary buildings and trained teachers. He would therefore ask Mr. Joshi to concentrate his attention at present on these two essential things. The voluntary response to the call of education had been whole-hearted in no part of the world, and compulsion was the only course they could expect to succeed.

CLOSURE APPLIED.

At this stage, closure was applied to the debate, and Mr. Joshi, replying on the debate, said they were undoubtedly trustees of public money, but they were equally the trustees of the health and education of the people. As to the question of compulsion, they could not have it in the case of the education of adults.

PROPOSITION CARRIED.

The proposition was carried.

DEBATES IN VERNACULARS.

Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman moved the following proposition:—

"That Rule 15 of the Corporation Procedure Rules be replaced by the following rule:—'The business of the Corporation shall be transacted in English, but any Councillor who is not fluent in English may address the meeting in any recognised Vernacular of the City.'"

Dr. R. T. Nariman declared from his experience of several years of the Corporation that such a change was a great need in the case of several members. Many of them possessed very good ideas, but could not give expression to them and had to keep silent because they had not sufficient knowledge of English. And the loss was the loss of the Corporation. He knew of a member who had never once opened his mouth during the twenty years that he had sat with them. When the Government of Bombay and the University Senate now proposed to permit speeches in the vernacular he did not understand why the Corporation should lag behind. When the reformed Corporation came into existence they would have barbers, mill jobbers and others as Corporators and unless they were given the facility of expressing their views in the vernaculars they would not be able to speak at their meetings. They should not withhold this facility from anybody. As to the Commissioner, members of the Indian Civil Service were bound to learn the vernacular.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala: What about European merchants?

Dr. Ratanshah said they attended only a few meetings and very rarely took part in discussions. The proposed change was for the good of the people 90 per cent. of whom no English, and on the principle of the greatest good of the greatest number he would urge them to adopt his proposition.

NOT A MATTER OF SHAME.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas had great pleasure in seconding the proposition. He considered it absolutely necessary in the interests of the city that the proposition should be carried. The difficulty which many speakers experienced in expressing their views in English, was a real one indeed. He knew a number of very intelligent men who did not seek election because they were afraid they would not be allowed to speak in their vernacular. He did not think anybody need be ashamed of his inability to speak English well. There were many Indians who spoke English much better than Englishmen did the Indian vernaculars, but the fact was that a large majority of Indians were unable to speak in English. If the present restriction against the use of vernaculars in their debates were removed, the Corporation would greatly benefit by the presence of such Indians who were quite intelligent though they did not know English. They were in the Corporation to represent the interests of the people and they should therefore conduct their proceedings in the vernaculars which would make the people take a greater interest in their proceedings. He wished to see not one, but ten galleries filled with people whenever the Corporation discussed an important question. As to the Commissioner, Civilians as a rule studied the vernacular. If they wanted to understand India and serve its people it was impossible for them to do so unless they knew the language of the people. As to the inability of the European members of the Corporation, to understand the vernacular, they should give preference to the convenience of the millions who did not know English to that of a small number of European members of the Corporation who did not know the vernacular. The Corporation would be doing a real service to the city and the cause of public life in India if they passed the proposition.

MR. HAVELIWALA'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala opposed the resolution which he declared would upset the past traditions of the Corporation and lead to a lot of confusion in their debates. He thought the expectation about barbers sitting with them was yet a premature one. He predicted utter confusion when the suggestion made in the proposition was acted upon. He did not know how a Mahomedan or a Parsi or a Gujerati Hindu would be able to understand the fluent Marathi of a mill jobber, and how the latter would understand Urdu, Parsi Gujerati or Gujerati. He did not think a case had been made out for the proposed change.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala said in all national assemblies they had adopted the vernaculars as the media of expression and had given them a prominent place. He asked the Corporation to pass the proposition. If they did not do so now, they might take it that the reformed Corporation would do it.

Mr. P. J. Marzban was surprised that a sober and intellectual man like Mr. Jamnadas should have supported the proposition. As it was at present, they had to apply the closure to their debates pretty frequently, but they would have to adopt still more stringent rules of closure when, as predicted by Dr. Ratanshah, barbers were elected Corporators. If they were going to have the debates in the vernaculars, what about their agendas? Were they going to have them printed in the different vernaculars? And when the President gave his rulings was he to give it in the different vernaculars?

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy was whole-heartedly opposed to the resolution. He declared it was a sheer waste of time. The proposition had no head or tail and he asked the Corporation to reject it unceremoniously.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said some of the members had not quite understood the proposition. There was nothing in it which would prevent them from speaking in English if they wanted to do so. In the city of Bombay, only 2 per cent. of the population was literate in English, while the percentage in the mofussil was smaller still. He considered the proposition a very useful one and complimented Dr. Ratanshah on bringing it forward.

"UNWORKABLE."

Mr. J. A. Wadia said the proposition was unworkable. The Indian members of the Corporation were more or less able to speak in English while the European members were unable to express their ideas in the vernaculars. If they wanted to clear these out of the Hall, then they could pass the proposition; but he did not think they desired that, and he therefore asked them to reject the proposition.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir referred to the difficulties which he said even Indian members would experience in understanding the different vernaculars. He considered it was a premare proposition and thought the best solution of the question lay in the adoption of some such language as Hindi or Urdu as the common vernacular of India. He wished an All-India Conference, officially organised, decided this question. When this was decided the Corporation could adopt it for their use.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji opposed the proposition, which he asked the Corporation to reject.

Mr. P. Anstey said if the Indian members of the Corporation genuinely benefited by the suggestion made in the proposition, he did not think the inconvenience of a few European members should prevent it from being adopted. There were a considerable number of his countrymen who had been fortunate to master the Indian vernaculars, but these were mostly members of the Civil Service, who were compelled to speak in the vernacular of their districts if they desired to speak to the people. But it was otherwise in Bombay. Ordinarily the English merchant here was not forced to speak in the vernacular, for most of the Indians who came in contact with him knew English. What vernacular they spoke was very little indeed. It was no lack of desire on their part that produced this result. It was because they did not get sufficient practice.

PROPOSITION LOST.

The proposition was lost, nine members voting for it, and 18 against it. On a poll being demanded, 12 voted for it and 20 against it, and the proposition was therefore declared lost.

The Corporation adjourned till to-day.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING SEASON.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, August 5.

To be run on Saturday, 7th August 1920:—

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Penny Pie 8-2, Vallance 9-0, We Two 9-0, Tagamor 9-0, Mazboot 8-13, Anthracite 8-13, Silver Rain 8-10, Cyanite 8-9, Necessity 8-7, Royal Charter 8-6, Crushed Glass 8-4, Gipsy's Advice 8-0, Zefus 7-13, Footman 7-10, Antic 7-8, Dunskey 7-8, Matchlock 7-6, Royal Ambition 7-2 Murmansk 7-0, Lunty 6-12.

THE MULLINGER PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance about 5 furlongs.

Donegal 9-4, Balira 9-0, Oregan Pine 8-9, Miracle 8-7, Lupinus 8-4, Lucky Queen 8-0, Radia 8-0, Fine Trout 8-0, Birthday Clothes 7-13, Nerissa 7-12, Buckbean 7-10, Millmount 7-8, Trezadella 7-8, Tourney 8-6, Gold Reef 7-2, Miss Goodnough 7-4, Another Night 7-4, Timehouse Lighs 6-3, Discussion 7-3, White Poppy 7-2, Look Out 7-2, Saravedi 6-13, Waihachin 6-7.

DIVISION II.)—Sospello 9-4, Christmas Holiday 9-2, St Agnes Eve 7-9, Bonnette 8-6, Sibell de Langton 8-2, Belle Voyageuse II 8-0, Binfield Grove 8-0, King's Head 7-15, Japanese Pine 7-13, Traceable 7-12, White Simon 7-10, Peach Melba 7-8, Glass Rock 7-8, South Star 7-6, Royal Jewel 7-6 Aries 7-4, Eager To 7-4, Miss Glad Eyes 7-3, Margaret Joyce 7-3, Idlone 7-2, Easter Holiday 7-2, Whit Monday 7-2, Agnes 6-13; Quana 6-7.

KOWEIT PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Anaiza 9-4, Resident 9-2, Dar moor 9-0, Warminster 8-12, Khundil 8-9, Ferry Boat 8-7, Durban 8-6, Four Aces 8-4, Summerton 8-4; Mandil 8-2; Defender 8-2, Bhookhri 8-0, Nevermind 7-12, Tit Bits 7-12; Mechanic 7-10; Aladdin 7-4; Golshan 7-3, Beadmaker 7-1, Grey Renard 7-0, Dublin 7-0.

THE SANGAM PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Zuheir 9-0; Hakum 8-12, Dowlat 8-12, Choeftain 8-6, Nevermind 8-5, Rose Hill 8-3, Paladin 8-3, Gold King 8-2, Karikata 8-1; Winning Post 8-0, Shahzada 7-12, Golshan 7-10, Inveror 7-10, Excelsior 7-10, Buey Lee 7-9, Domineer 7-9, Benares 7-8, Tankard 7-8, Black Ivory 7-8, Dublin 7-7, Nassau 7-6, Balloon 7-3, Bahadoorjung 7-3, Kokab 7-2, Tawdry 6-7.

Forfeits for above races due if not struck out by 8 a.m. Friday 6th August 1920. E. F. Larce, Asst. Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Poona 5th August 1920.

"INDIA."

THE EDITOR RESIGNS.

The Special Correspondent of the "Hindu" wires:—

London, July 31—I hear Miss Helena Normanton, editor, "India" newspaper has resigned, I believe owing to difference regarding the recent election of office-bearers to the British Congress Committee. The resignation is effective from September 14th. The Directors are now advertising for an editor. It would be most unfortunate if the present occasion is not utilized to appoint an Indian editor and thereby remove a great blot upon our propagandist methods here.

The Director of Information has issued an authoritative statement regarding the treatment of State prisoners in Bengal. On the 23rd July Mr. H. L. Stephenson, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, visited Regahahi Jail and interviewed the State prisoners. Two of them were released and in three other cases their release is postponed till suitable employment can be found for them.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received, and continue to receive, an extraordinarily large number of letters regarding Mr. Tilak, mourning his death, suggesting methods of perpetuating his memory, protesting against or replying to the attack by the "Times of India." It is very difficult for us to read all these letters and, at any rate, having regard to the space available, to publish all of them. We can find room only for a very few of them.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Friday, August 6, 1920.

THE FIJI TRAGEDY.

In dealing with the official despatches from the Governor of Fiji on the recent tragic happenings in these Islands, we pointed out the other day the need for further light on some of the episodes mentioned in the despatches. We shall show to-day how unsatisfactory, in this respect, is the official version of the events that led up to the actual disturbances. As stated in the Governor's despatch, the first indication of trouble was the strike of the Indian employees of the Public Works Department on 15th January, which extended on the 19th January to the employees of the Municipal Council. The strike movement spread in the course of the next few days to the whole of Rewa District and the up-river centres, Viria and Vunidawa and by the end of the month to Nausori, where the Colonial Sugar Refining Company has one of its principal mills. The official despatch says: "No definite demands were put forward by (the strikers), but there was a talk of general demand for 5s. per diem pay." As against this, we have the fact that at a conference held on the 26th of December, 1919, the Indian labourers definitely put forward a claim for 5s. as the lowest possible wage for an individual. These men were being paid at the rate of only 2s. a day, inspite of the fact that articles of daily necessity had risen 200 and 300 per cent. in price in Fiji. The Governor tells us that "no definite demands were put forward." Did he, the municipal authorities and the sugar planters try to ascertain, even when the men went on strike, whether the latter were receiving a living wage and what their demands were? Two shillings a day in the present conditions is starvation wages and one can easily imagine the plight of the men. And yet, neither the authorities nor the planters had deemed it necessary to revise the scale of wages. Nay, we are told by the Governor in his despatch that when, in the course of the strike movement, a deputation of Indians waited on him with a statement "representing the increased price of foodstuffs and other necessaries and the inadequacy of the prevailing rates of wages and concluding with a request that the Government should pay the labourers 5s. a day and appoint a commission to consider the question of controlling prices after work had been resumed," he had already decided in consultation with his advisers that "no increase should be promised until work was resumed." The only assurance the deputation received from the "sympathetic" Governor was that a commission would be appointed to investigate the question of wages and that if, after considering the recommendations of the Commission, the Government decided to give an increase of wages to their employees, the increase would have effect from the date on which they resumed work. That is, the employees were to go back to work with no definite hope held out to them that they would receive any increase in wages on their resuming work! Was it any wonder that the strike continued as it did and ultimately led to all the deplorable consequences of February and March last? The Governor expresses regret, at the close of his lengthy despatch dated 12th March, that the concession, which the Colonial Sugar Refining Company made to its employees after the disturbances, was not made earlier. He writes: "If it (the concession) had been (made), the strike at Nausori, which has been the chief cause of anxiety and expense to the Government, might have been avoided." But is the Governor sure that his Government did their duty properly? What concession have they made to the demands of their own employees? May it not be that if the Government had made some concessions as soon as they came to know of the discontent among the men, the strike movement would never have spread, as it did, to non-Governmental offices and the plantations? The Fiji Government, cannot be absolved from blame for goading the men to desperation by ignoring or flouting their demands. Even now we do not know what has become of the Commission that was appointed, whether it has recommended any increase in the wages of the men and, if it has done so, whether the Government have accepted the recommendations and sanctioned at all any increase in the wages of their Indian employees. The despatches published by the Government of India are silent on the point and little assurance do they bring that the cause, for which our countrymen in Fiji had struck work and had suffered all the hardships, has at all been kept in view by the Government of Fiji and other employers of Indian labour there.

On a careful perusal of the Governor's despatch of 12th March, 1920, it will be seen that Indians had behaved throughout, in the beginning, in a thoroughly law-abiding and constitutional manner and had given no sort of provocation to either their employers or the police. The first actual breach of peace was precipitated, let be noted, not by the strikers, but by the "guardians" of the peace. We read that the trouble began on the afternoon of 27th January with the arrest of certain Indians "for intimidating others desiring to return to work" at the Colonial Sugar Refining Company's mill at Nausori. "Intimidation" is a very comprehensive word. We are not told whether any actual violence was used by those arrested towards the non-strikers. What was the form of "intimidation" used? Were the arrests quite justified and were they necessary? Or, were they intended merely to cow down the strikers and break the back of their movement? The Sugar Refining Company has been none too generous in its treatment of its Indian employees and it is the vested interests of this powerful Company that have played a large part in keeping down the wages of the Indian labour population. The high-handed step of arresting some of the strike leaders was obviously taken in the interests of this Company. It is stated that an attempt was made to rescue these persons, but the arrival of reinforcements ultimately prevented any serious outbreak. That the strikers in all parts of the district were not bent on mischief is evidenced by their behaviour at the demonstrations on the 1st and 2nd February at Rewa and Suva. The despach refers to the agitation among Indian women under the leadership of Mrs. Manilal. That even women in such large numbers should have thrown themselves into the struggle shows that there must have been some really exasperating causes at work. It will appear from the despatch that it was the ill-treatment of the Indian women that actually led to a serious collision with the police. The continuance of the strike for nearly a month, though it was unaccompained by any rioting, had naturally alarmed the planting community and these were egging on the authorities to take steps "to deal with the situation". The first serious collision with the police took place on the afternoon of the 11th February at Toorak and it is relevant to note here that but for the unnecessary interference of the police with a peaceful demonstration no trouble need have occurred at all. The trouble was precipitated by a special constable proceeding to arrest an Indian woman, named Rahiman. The reasons for her arrest are not given, but we are told in the despatch that the special constable "was set upon and beaten by Indian men and women, as were the Fijian constables and an elderly European gentleman named Pilkington, who had gone to his assistance." It is easy to blame the illiterate Indian men and women who took the law into their own hands at the sight of one of them—whom they no doubt looked upon as innocent—being arrested, but did the circumstances really justify the arrest, especially of a woman? In view of the highly explosive atmosphere of the place the police should have been warned not to provoke trouble by such open arrests. For the tragic consequences of this arrest, it is impossible to hold the local police blameless. What followed is narrated in the despatch at some length and reads like a melancholy chapter of the Punjab tragedy of last year. "The Indians," we are told, "who had been participating, in the riot ran into some houses in the neighbourhood. Col. Golding ordered these houses to be surrounded and caused all found inside to be disarmed and collected in one spot. A party of 175 men and 14 women were marched down to the police station under escort." In these few lines a whole world of tragedy is summed up. The despatch is silent on the point whether all those who were rounded up in this manner were convicted and sentenced without exception. Very likely they were—at least all the able-bodied of both sexes no doubt have been so punished since any discrimination between actual participators in the demonstration and the peaceful denizens of the houses was impossible.

Lastly we come to the tragedy at Nausori on the 13th February. The despatch says, "a crowd of between 200 and 300 Indians," who were demanding to be allowed to come into Suva, was held up at the Sambula Bridge by Major Knox with some mounted men and his Lewis gun section. The men are stated to have refused to disperse and to have remained in the vicinity of the bridge. Instead of tiring out this crowd of 200 to 300 men, who were unarmed, save, perhaps, with sticks and who were also very probably not indulging in any violent deeds, the constabulary was sent over the bridge to the other side to disperse the men by "hustling"—a form of dispersal which was bound to exasperate the men and provoke them to excesses. When the "hustling" began, the main body, we are told, ran up the road, while a few who took shelter in the vicinity of Indian dwellings, offered resistance with sticks, poles, stones, etc. It was on this latter part of the crowd that fire was opened, resulting in the death of one Indian and the wounding of two others by gunshot, while several others suffered from "contusions on the head and body." In this instance, also, the tactlessness of the constabulary is patent. The justification for firing is hardly clear and we have the confession of the Inspector-General of Constabulary that he is unable to say who fired the first shots. He says: "At this moment I heard revolver and pistol shots being fired behind me, but I am unable to say who fired them." The Inspector-General goes on to justify this firing, but neither he nor the Governor of Fiji clears up the mystery as to who ordered the firing. The Inspector-General was in charge of the operations and it was he alone who could have ordered the firing. An unlawful act was certainly committed in opening the fire without his knowledge and consent. Have the Fiji authorities probed this matter to the bottom and brought home the responsibility for the unlawful act to the proper quarter? There are many other episodes and acts of officialdom on which a good deal of light could be usefully thrown, but which is not forthcoming in the Governor's despatch. As a sequel to the disturbances, the Indian community—and that community alone—is placed under conditions which are hardly removed from those of martial law. No Indian, man or woman, can move about or reside in Suva District without a permit. It is an entire community, not merely a few members thereof, that has been subjected to this indignity. The refugees from the tyranny of the Fiji authorities who have been coming into India during the last few weeks, have brought tales of suffering and humiliation of an appalling extent, which are confirmed in a great measure by the state of the refugees themselves. There are still thousands of Indians in the Fiji Islands, whose lot, in the circumstances engendered by the recent happenings, is little removed from legalised slavery. The despatches of the Governor, far from affording sufficient justification for the treatment meted out to Indians, make it essential that an independent enquiry, preferably by a Royal Commission, should be held into the origin and developments of the recent trouble there. With a view to justify the high-handed measures taken by them the authorities have been trying to make out that the movement was more political than economic. That this is a wholly perverted view will be apparent to anyone who goes through the official despatches, one-sided though they are. The public of this country must press strongly for a Royal Commission to investigate the recent trouble. Failing a Royal Commission, the Government of India must be urged to send a commission of their own to Fiji. In the meanwhile, it is also absolutely necessary that a wholly non-official mission should proceed from this country to Fiji to report on the situation there and we hope the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association will take the necessary steps for the organisation of such a mission.

WOMEN AND PEACE.

In 1915, while the world imagined itself engaged in a war to end war, and was not yet enmeshed in the tangles of a peace to end peace, a body of business-like idealists determined to take time by the forelock and to be ready for the great peace conference of the Powers. It was with women's contribution to the permanent peace of the world that they were specially concerned, but they met as pacifists rather than as women. They established on a permanent footing an International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace. They met again in May 1919, simultaneously with the Peace Conference of the Powers, and their resolutions are of great value and interest, because they actually debated the topics and laid down the kind of policy which, during the heat of war, it was fondly imagined would engage the attention of the Powers. In May 1919 these pacifist women were still thinking in terms of the Armistice and of a permanent peace. They had not been side-tracked and bamboozled by the chicanery and jobbery of the political machine. They saw the world more clearly and honestly than the Great Four. They represented the peoples, as distinct from the Governments of the world. They did not despair of the League of Nations before it came into being. They treated it throughout their discussions as a practical proposition, and it is probably true, as one of their number remarked, that the internationalism of women is one of the strongest influences in the world for the internationalisation of nations. Men's interests, commerce, industry, all activities to produce wealth bring them into competition, and divide them. Women's interests, the creation, upbringing and nurture of a finer race does not divide, but unites them. So the resolutions of the International Congress of Women turned on such matters as abolition of blockade, free access to raw materials for all nations on equal terms, simultaneous reduction of armaments on the same terms for all nations, abolition of child labour, universal coinage, weights and measures, an International Board of Health, and an International University. The Congress also laid down that there should be adequate economic provision for motherhood, an equal moral standard, and the responsibility of a father for a child torn out of wedlock, should be recognised. There was nothing vague or unpractical about the policies drawn up by these German, French, English, Swedish women. The delegates were all women of affairs. They knew what they were talking about and how much it is expedient to demand at the moment. Though, in the four years that intervened between the Women's Congress at the Hague in 1915 and the Zurich Congress in 1919, the women of the different nations, and especially the Germans and Austrians had worked largely in isolation, yet the convergence of women's thought, along certain lines, all over the world, was remarkable. The same thing was noticed at the Washington Conference of Labour. The world's thought is becoming international along certain strata. The peoples are more united than the Governments. Territorial divisions are being bridged by communal ties. While the world is being balkanised politically, it is being united socially, and economically. It is easy to smile at the inundation of the world by "internationals." Geneva may well be out of them, but they are actually making ready the federation of the world and the parliament of men, which will, needless to say, include women.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Montagu Lays Down the Law.

Mr. Montagu has been frightened out of his wits by the reactionaries. Where are the days of that thundering voice which roared like a lion about "the sense of British justice"; "frightfulness is no part of our rule in India"; "not the rule of the sword but the rule which means cooperation"? At Cambridge the other day Mr. Montagu forgot the gesture which would become a Bradlaugh and divested himself of the cloak which Burke might have worn. Of the deeds of the Punjab atrocity-mongers he said: "Incidents which the Government had felt it necessary to censure had obscured the tact, the sympathy and forbearance which officers of the Government of India generally displayed in dealing with disturbances." In the deeds which the Imperial Government have not censured we find shootings and flogging and even the bombings which are admitted as justifiable in principle. If Mr. Montagu's definition of tact and forbearance includes the tact and forbearance displayed by the Gujranwala criminals then it is time for us to realise that Mr. Montagu has been frightened into the reactionary camp. He is no doubt, as he says, anxious "to serve India." It is a service to talk as if all that matters is to ex of his own work in this language: "The legislation which had been passed was the logical outcome and final vindication of the magnificent work the British had accomplished in India during the last hundred and fifty years." Apparently this work has culminated in an all but unanimous disappointment with his own proposals "for the better Government of India". The Moderates of course do not oppose. Mr. Montagu says in fact that he is relying on them since he cannot compromise with the "Ex remists." Mr. Montagu unfortunately has no awakened to a full realisation of the facts of the situation. He still imagines, that the Moderates represent the country or have any voice in guiding the great majority of the inhabitants of this land.

What is a Gentleman?

Chivalry is a virtue which we cannot expect from the scribes who fill the pontifical columns of the Anglo-Indian Press because it is a virtue which they do not unders and. Death at least should still their voice of rancour and make them realise their common humanity. In Lokmanya Tilak the Anglo-Indian felt that he had a great enemy whom he must fight with every weapon, condescending even to the dirt of misrepresentation and the poisoned dart of hatred. The Lokmanya's death has not brought any release to these chivalrous gentlemen. In the Bombay Legislative Council [illegible] attempted to move an adjournment as a mark of mourning for the loss of the great leader. "The Advocate of India" after stating that eighteen non-official members signed a requisition, one member subsequently withdrawing adds: "The permission, as was only to be expected was refused. . . . . Imagine eighteen members or rather seventeen having the temerity to sign such a requisition! It speaks volumes for their sense of proportion and responsibility." It is such language employed by this writer in "The Advocate" which in fact speaks volumes for his sense of dignity, chivalry and gentlemanliness. No doubt it is difficult for him to realise that greatness must be recognised; that even an enemy may be worthy of respect. In reality we are not much concerned with the manners of those familiarly known in English journalism as "gutter-scribes." We are more concerned with what this writer calls the "temerity" of he non-official members. What were they thinking of when they meekly took the refusal from His Excellency the Governor? Why did they not walk out of the Council Chamber as a protest against an insult to the people of this country? Our correspondent says that the resolution was disallowed because due notice was not given. It is incredible. No ice of what?

—And Coprology.

"N" in the same paper has excelled even a coprophagous insect. How these "gutter-scribes" fancy themselves as literary-giants, in whose presence Dickens becomes the writer of penny-dreadfuls [illegible] In one paragraph entitled "The Story of a Strange Life" one of the most consequential sentences the writer sums up a whole life-time of activity of one of the most picturesque and towering personalities that can be found in the political history of any nation. "What survived of him (Mr. Tilak) thereafter was honest self-consuming hatred. And he alone can love with passionate fidelity who is capable of sustained and manly antagonism." We are not sure what is meant by "self-consuming hatred"; and we are not sure that hatreds can be divided into those which are gastronomical and those which are not. But what does the writer care? He tries to lay down certain postulates which he supposes governed Mr. Tilak's career. One is that the Hindus "must get the upper hand and the Mahrattas may yet overrun the country." Another is that the Moslems "are a vain lot and would gleefully abandon substance for shadow." Now in the name of commonsense we appeal to these fanciful writers of journalistic fiction to pay some heed to the meaning of the expressions they use so recklessly in the press. Where will they find these supposed postulates in any spoken or written word of the late Lokmanya's? It is bad enough to twist the sense of what has been actually uttered. But to invent a whole series of supposed principles for a man whose life is an open book is an unpardonable practice. It is a vile subject to deal in: namely, the disparagement of a dead enemy. It is a vile habit to indulge in: namely, the literary embellishment of such disparagement. In ordinary parlance it is known as coprology—which we are afraid is becoming seemingly more with the cultured purveyors of "postulates."

Collectors and Public Funds.

Mr. Simcox, the Collector of Sholapur, framed a scheme to build *serais* for Pandharpur pilgrims at an estimated cost of 20 lakhs and Government accorded heir general administrative approval but at the same time they directed that no advertisement should be issued by the Collector or any Government official and that a non-official committee should raise the funds, *though Government had no objection to the Collector using his personal influence to obtain members of the Committee and contributions.* It is quite strange that Government should take such a view. Government servants are prohibited from taking part in the collection of public funds mainly because it is desired that they should not use their influence in getting funds. Government do not want the Collector to work in his own name but he is apparently free to use his personal influence in getting men and money. Do Government desire that he should work on the sly? He should have nothing to do either publicly or privately with the collection of funds. The rule prohibiting Government servants from collecting funds is a healthy one and here should be no infractions of it in any form or under any guise.

ANGLO-PERSIAN TREATY

TO BE SUBMITTED TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SUPPLEMENTAR FOREGN ESTIMATES' DEBATE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Aug. 6.

During the debate in the House of Commons on Supplementary Foreign Estimates, Mr. Bonar Law referring to the Anglo-Persian Treaty declared that the Government had decided to communicate the Treaty to the League of Nations not merely because it desired to do it in any case, but in order to do what it could to remove the very erroneous impression that the Treaty was made with the object of securing special interests and commercial interests, to this country at the expense of other countries. That was not the object at all. The object was if possible to try to keep Persia tranquil.

With regard to the supplementary estimate Mr. Bonar Law said:—As part of the Agreement we arranged to give the Persian Government a loan of two millions sterling. That has already been adopted by the House of Commons and it would have been used for the very purpose for which the estimate is now asked if the late Government in Persia had continued. This supplementary estimate provides for the subsidy we have undertaken to give for, I think, four months. This is not an additional sum, but is a sum which in other circumstances would have been taken from the two millions.

COMMITMENTS TO BE LIMITED.

The whole question of Persia is one of the most difficult with which the Government has to deal. We have the advantage of having Sir Percy Cox here and we are going into the whole subject with him, with the desire which I am sure every member of the House will share, to limit our commitments as far as we possibly can. On the other hand it would not be fair to say that we must not have some regard in estimating as to what extent we ought to reduce our commitments. We ought to have some regard for the comparative effort we are making now. With regard to the interest this country has in the stability of Persia, I cannot say whether or nor our decision will be that it is wise for us to go on making an attempt which will cost us money and will be of benefit to us. I am not at all sure that it will be wise to come to that decision, but at all events the House will not expect a hasty decision and it must to some extent depend upon, whether or not the new Government of Persia will of its own free will be prepared to agree to the Treaty we have provisionally made.

The subject was then dropped.

AURU ISLAND BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 3.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., August 5.

The House of Lords to-day passed the third reading of the Nauru Island Bill without discussion.

COTTON PRICES GO UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 6.

New York. Cotton to-day shot up 120 points owing to the weakening of the exchange and financial difficulties in Georgia.

DEATH OF MORQUESS OF QUEENSBURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 6.

The Marquess of Queensbury has died at Johannesburg.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 3.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., August 5.

Kent beat Hants by 165 runs.
Gloster beat Somerset by four wickets.
Warwick beat Derby by 220 runs.
Leicester beat Northan's by 103 runs.
Essex beat Worcester by an innings an 242 runs.
The game Yorkshire v. Lancashire drawn.

DYER FUND AND MADRAS GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 5.

The Madras Government have informed their servants that they cannot subscribe to the Dyer fund, as such subscriptions will be in contravention of Government servants conduct rules.

DEATH OF RAO BAHADUR CUNAN CHETTIAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 5.

The death occurred this morning of Rao Bahadur Cunan Chettiar, a well known merchant, millionaire and philanthropist of Madras. He was connected with a number of institutions in the city either as a patron or as founder.

'BRITISH [illegible] NTO OIL-BUSINESS."

AMERICA WIDE AWAKE.

U. S. ASKED TO PREVENT MONOPOLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 4.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., August 5.

Washington.—The Department of Commerce in their report to the Lands Committee of the Senate says it appears that the British Government is definitely going into oil business and cites in this conection the Government's acquisition of two-thirds of the stock of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. The report says it seems imperative that the United States Government should take the same course or find a way of preventing, as far as possible, the monopoly of the future source of oil supply by the nationals of foreign countries.

EMIR FEISUL ARRIVES AT HAIFA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 6.

Cairo.—Emir Feisul has arrived at Haifa *en route* for England. The Indian detachment rendered him military honours.

TURKISH TREATY SIGNED ON AUGUST 5.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 6.

Paris.—The signature of the Turkish Treaty has been fixed to take place at Sevres on August 5th.

GRANT ROAD TERMINUS STATIO

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 5.

The following resolution has been forwarded to His Excellency the Governor in Council by the Parsi Central Association in connection with the contemplated appropriation of a large plot of land at Grant Road:—

"The Parsi Central Association strongly protests against the proposed scheme for a long distance terminus at Grant Road as involving demolition of extensive and valuable properties and as dishousing large numbers of the poor and lower middle classes, particularly of the Parsi community at a time of acute shortage of housing accommodation. The Association respectfully urge upon His Excellency the Governor in Council the extreme desirability of abandoning the scheme and of utilizing instead sides fur her north, especially in the vicinity of Bellasis Bridge."

ARREST OF ALLEGED DECOITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

The Calcutta C.I.D., have succeeded at last in effecting the arrest of four alleged dacoits including a constable of the Bengal Police in Calcutta in connection with the dacoity known as Sargachi Dacoity in the Murshidabad district. The major portion of the property including some household utensils, a harmonium, and many other things has been recovered from the possession of these men who are in police custody pending further investigation. Sensational developments are expected.

RANGOON GROUNDNUT AND COTTON CORPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 5.

The first forecast of cotton crop, shows an estimated area in chief producing districts as 3,64,900 acres, a decrease of 55,004 acres compared with the actual cultivation of 1919-20 but an increase of 1,047 acres over last year's estimate. Rain delayed sowing and conditions are still unsatisfactory promising an outturn below the normal.

The first forecast of a groundnut crop shows an estimated area as 2,59,116 acres an increase of 42,801 acres over 1919 figures. Dates of sowing were somewhat late and owing to insufficient rain crop prospects are still uncertain.

The touts of the Police Court, Calcutta, have been on strike for the last two days owing to a disagreement between them and the pleaders practising in the court. They say that up till now they had been receiving from pleaders eight annas in the rupee for every case they brought, but recently the pleaders have decided to allow them only four annas in the rupee which they are not willing to accept. (A.P.)

LOWER EUPHRATIS SITUATION

ARAB ATTACKS REPULSED.

KUFA GARRISON BOLOLING OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 6.

A communique issued by the War Office says.—The situation on the Lower Euphrates is quieter. The Arabs who attacked our posts north and northwest of Hilla suffered heavy losses and left 130 dead. There have been further small raids particularly near Jerboijak. The Kufa garrison is still holding out. A part of the town was on fire three days ago.

INVALID PENSIONS FOR INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 6.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Rupert Gwynne, Mr. Montagu stated that the rates of invalid pensions for officers of the Indian Army were being carefully considered in connection with the warrant recently issued for the British service. He hoped to make an announcement before the end of August.

REVISED RATE OF PAY FOR INDIAN POLICE.

(REUTER'S TEEEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 6.

Replying to Sir Richard Cooper who asked a question with regard to memorials from the Indian Police declaring that the revised rates of pay were inadequate, Mr. Montagu expressed the opinion that the memorialists to some extent misunderstood the orders passed. He would fully consider any recommendations of the Government of India or of the Local Governments on the subject, but was not prepared to reopen the question until the recommendations had been received.

PIR MAHBUB SHAH.

CHARGED WITH SEDITION.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Announcements have appeared in some of the newspapers to the effect that a Sindhi Pir has been arrested on a charge of waging war upon the Government. This statement is not quite correct. Pir Mahbub Shah was arrested upon a charge of sedition, under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, the alleged offence being the delivery of an inflammatory speech in which he is stated to have exhorted his audience to wage war against Government, and to destroy Government property.

FIFTH DAY OF HUNGER-STRIKE.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Aug. 5.

Pir Mahbub Shah, arrested under Section 124-A, Penal Code, remains on hunger-strike in the Hyderabad Jail. This is the fifth day of the hunger-strike. A group of 100 to 150 men remain outside the jail compound fencing, night and day. They have been there four days and three nights. No date has so far been fixed for the case. The town remains quiet.

There was, however, great excitement all over the town yesterday afternoon, owing to a false announcement by some persons that the Pir would be released at five in the evening. Khilafat workers sent round volunteers to contradict this to prevent people from collecting outside the jail and the police through the tom-tom announced similar contradiction. Khilafat workers and the Magistrate were able to persuade the people to turn back.

There has been all quiet since then.

KHILAFAT AND AFGHAN DELEGATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 5.

The "Englishman" writes:—

The Afghan delegation when travelling by a special train was met by a Khilafat demonstration and exchanged salutations at Lahore and Kathala but this *tamasha* was not repeated at Peshawar. At Jalalabad the delegation was received with a bit of coldness and it is reported Sardar-I-Ah left for Kabul in disgust.

General Nadir Khan is shortly leaving for Kabul to take part in the discussion on the draft Peace Treaty.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd presided at the Legislative Council meeting at the Council Hall.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the Regimental Women's Club this afternoon.

Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Shaukat Ali and Dr. Kitchlew will visit Bangalore and Madras about the 12th and 14th respectively, making a tour throughout the Presidency.

POLISH SITUATION.

BOLSHEVIST ATTITUDE CAUSING ANXIETY.

GERMAHY FISHING IN TROUBLED WATERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug 5.

The military situation in Poland is arousing considerable anxiety in view of the uncompromising attitude of the Bolshevists. The question of helping Poland to defend her frontiers as defined by the Allies is complicated by Germans' obstructionist tactics regarding the use of the Danzig corridor which is the sole communication with Poland. Germany, despite her protestations to the contrary, is strongly suspected of playing the Bismarckian role of fishing in troubled waters. There is at present no idea of sending British troops to Poland, but the French circles seem to favour sending some colonial detachments.

The Bolshevist advance in Eastern Galicia furthermore raises the problem of preventing the isolation of Rumania and invasion of Hungary.

BOLSHEVIST INTENTION.

The "Daily Telegraph" understands that in view of breakdown in the Baronovitchi negotiations the obvious Bolshevist intention is to crush. Poland. The British Government have decided to suspend all negotiations with the Soviet delegates in London regarding resumption of trade relations and if the Soviet armies persist in their efforts to enter Warsaw, the Russian delegation will be required to leave England.

POLISH NATIONAL DEFENCE.

DECISION OF THE SOCIALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 4.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., August 5.

Warsaw.—The Central Committee of the Polish Socialists has approved the decision of the party executive to participate with the Coalition Governmen in national defence and has also issued a manifesto to its supporters urging concentration for the purpose of repelling the Bolshevist invasion.

HOSTILITIES AGAINST POLAND

NO POLICY OF THE BRITISH TO INVITE GERMANY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 3.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., August 5.

In the House of Commons replying to Commander, Kenworthy, Mr. Bonar Law stated that it was not the policy of the Government to invite Germany to co-operate in the hostilities against Poland.

BOLSHEVISM TO BE IMPOSED ON POLAND.

POSSIBILITY OF A SOVIET REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Aug. 6.

The design to impose Bolshevism upon Poland by force appears to be actually in process of accomplishment. A Moscow wireless announces that a Provisional Revolutionary Soviet has been formed in the occupied parts of Poland with Pole Dzerzhinsky, a sinister figure who is head of the Extraordinary Commission as one of its leaders. Its manifesto says that peace is only possible with Soviet Poland and that when the Government has been overthrown a Soviet Republic will be established.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

Monsoon has been on the whole weak, but weather is somewhat disturbed off Chittagong coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Konkan, local in Assam, East United Provinces, East Punjab, West Rajputana, Central India West and West Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, West United Provinces, East Rajputana, Gujarat, East Central Provinces, South Hyderabad, Mysore, southeast Madras, north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Moulmein and Bassein two inches; Toungo Lashio one; Cox's Bazar five; False Point two; Benares one and a half; Cawnpore three quarters; Mussooree three; Ludhiana a half; Hissar, Bikaner three quarters; Pachmarhi one; Salem two.

Forecast:—Increase on North Madras coast and in north Burma.

Mr. C. F. Paddison, I.C.S., has been appointed Director of Civil Supplies in addition to his other duties.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WHY NO REFERENCE TO TILAK?

FIFTEEN DAYS' NOTICE NEEDED!

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED.

(From our (Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 5.

Optimistic members of the public who take interest in Council proceedings retained some hopes that the Government would allow the introduction of a resolution of regret at Mr. Tilak's death, at least when the discussion of matters of general public interest came up after the debate on the various bills, but it is now common knowledge that the Government reply to the request on the part of a non-official member was that fifteen days notice was not given. The hon. member is said to have retorted that Mr. Tilak could not give him due notice of his death, but now that he was dead ample notice would be given to Government of the intention to move a resolution of regret at the September session. Public opinion is sure to resent such callousness on the part of the authorities and it only indicates how contemptuous they are of public opinion. The death of Mr. Tilak is to Government not such a matter of general public interest as to be allowed a reference in the Legislative Assembly of this Presidency, while hours will be wasted in describing whether mamlatdars' posts should be recruited directly from graduates.

MEDICAL COLLEGE AT POONA.

When he Council began its work to-day, Mr. Paranjpye was asked to move his resolution regarding a medical college at Poona. The discussion on the second reading of the Panchayats Bill being suspended. Mr. Paranjpye was as usual eloquent and Government found him so accommodating as to withdraw his resolution after an assurance from the Government that very early steps would be taken in the direction indicated by the hon. member.

PANCHAYATS BILL.

Discussion on the Panchayats Bill was then resumed. Before the Council adjourned yesterday evening Mr. Gokuldas Parekh had on behalf of his absent colleague the Thakore of Kerwada brought up the motion that the Bill be postponed until the meeting of the reformed Council. Mr. Parekh spoke more like an able lawyer put up for a brief than if he had a care of his own aid found himself the only one supporting his motion.

This morning Dewan Bahadur Godbole continued the debate speaking with a deep knowledge of village conditions. In his capacity as president of the Poona District Local Board he was glad the Bill would provide some local agency to look after the village wells and road and *dharamshalas*. The sanitary condition of the village was deplorable. He regretted the absence of judicial power but generally welcomed the Bill.

Diwan Bahadur Godbole, in a speech which was listened to witch close attention by practically a full house, described the condition of our villages as the most lamentable. It was heart-rending to see the village well in disrepair, and the "Dharamsala" in ruins, because there was no agency on the spot to keep them in good order. Under the Panchayats Bill, the District Board will act as a central supervising body, and there will be three Panchayats as its local agencies, collecting funds on their account, and also enjoying the benefit of being financed partly by the District Local Board. He hoped a supplementary Bill would give these bodies judicial status, but he welcomed the measure as it was at the present stage.

Mr. Gulam Hussain thought that the nomination of two-fifths by Government would be a worse evil than having a Patel as ex-officio member because they all knew what influence the Patel had in a village and he would be sure to be one of the nominated members. So if they listened to the advice of Rai Sahib Harilal Desai, they would have both the nomination and the Patel. Amidst great laughter, he declared that he would have them rather than have the evil of having the Patel ex-officio on the Panchayat Board.

Mr. Belvi was keen on adult female suffrage— 92 per cent of the rural population were illiterate and if half of them were to enjoy the vote as adult male suffrage was granted, why should the vote be withheld from the women? As to the Patel he was glad to find him coming in as an ex-officio member.

Mr. Upasani was afraid the Revenue Patel was to come in as ex-officio member, and the village accountant and the Police Patel were sure to come in by election, being men of influence in the village, and the Panchayat Board would thus be rendered practically an official body.

Rao Bahadur Sathaye followed with one of his most diplomatic speeches. He would like to have the judicial powers, "but we need not press the point now," he said, "as this was now outside the scope of the Bill." He had, however, in his minute of dissent clearly indicated that Government themselves favoured the view. As regards the Patel, he must say he did not share Rao Saheb Desai's dislike of the Patel, but as a matter of fact there was no other alternative than having him on the Panchayats as an ex-officio member.

MR. KAMAT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Kamat, in a brilliant speech, pleaded again for judicial powers and was developing his arguments when the acting president, Sir George Carmichael, interrupted him at one-thirty, adjourning the Council for the recess. There appeared no particular reason to break into Mr. Kamat's speech in this manner, as the hour of recess does not inexorably begin every day at one-thirty. Mr. Kamat, however, resumed his speech an hour after and emphatically declared for making the Panchayats wholly elective.

Mr. Seddon was astonished at the supposed iniquities of the Patel and pointed out the practical difficulties of keeping him out of the Panchayats. If they kept him out, he was sure to work against the Panchayat and there was the undisputed fact that village servants were accustomed to obey chiefly.

The Patel figured in the Council discussions for the next two hours. Various choice epithets were levelled against him. For a time, the Council was engaged in finding out which was the most troublesome person—the Revenue Patel or the Police Patel.

The Bill was then discussed clause by clause and Mr. Harilal Desai was ready with his amendment that the Panchayat shall be wholly elected. The same arguments against the Patel were repeated, but the amendment was lost.

The next amendment was for allowing adult females the right to vote and Mr. D. A. Desai made a strong, humorous speech for it, but Mr. Gulam Hussain told him not to be sentimental. Sir Ibrahim pointed out that Mr. Desai in Bijapur itself had not attempted to have women on the Municipal Board. Rao Saheb Harilal informed the Council that they were more progressive in Ahmedabad where they had coopted in the Municipal Board two graduate ladies, but the amendment was lost. All other amendments of a similar nature were then withdrawn—or rather had to be withdrawn—but the champion of female suffrage sought to obtain partial relief by his amendment that women with a certain property or with a certain literary qualification should have the vote. His critic Mr. Gulam Hussain, would give the illiterate male a vote but must refuse it to a female unless she had certain advantages. The amendment was, of course, lost.

AN OFFICIAL MAJORITY.

Mr. Kamat then contended by an amendment of his that the Patel should never be the Sarpanch. Mr. Paranjpye, in support, pleaded that Government should accept the amendment as it would not disturb the frame-work of the Bill and Diwan Bahadur Godbole, agreed with it. Sir Ibrahim objected that the proposal created a differentiation among members of the Panchayat. It was evident many members could not follow this argument and they looked to Sir Ibrahim thought that the Panchayat might very willingly elect the Patel as a Sarpanch. From a democratic point of view, the proposal was most retrograde. Mr. Kamat promptly replied he was not satisfied and he and Mr. Paranjpye challenged a division. The Advocate General and Mr. Caddel were absent and the popular side expected to win, but lost by a very narrow majority; seventeen were on the non-official side, twenty, against.

REQUISITION OF EIGHTEEN MEMBERS.

Discussion on the various amendments had been going on, but the galleries were busy with the latest news regarding the details of the Government refusal to allow the Council to show its sense of regret at Mr. Tilak's death. It now transpires that a requisition signed by eighteen members requesting the introduction of a violation, as timid and as innocuous as the ingenuity of the same members could make it, was submitted to the Governor. The violation only referred to the fact that Mr. Tilak was a former member of the Council, that he was a great scholar and that he had rendered great services for many years to his country. The unfortunate eighteen were informed that a notice was required for such a resolution and their hopes are so dashed to the ground that they think even if ample notice were given Government would disallow the resolution at the September session. It would be an insult to Mr. Tilak, of course, that the Council should be asked to disagree his [illegible] two months after. [illegible] from that it is significant that [illegible] DISSENTIENT [illegible] members

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from Page 7.)

like Mr. Peer Buksh signed the requisition Mr. Goculdas Parekh refused to have anything to do with it. The Mohamedans of a certain constituency in Sind should also note that Mr. Gulam Hussain is credited with having first signed the requisition and then, in not haste to have withdrawn from it.

The Council adjourned this evening at 5-15, only the first twenty-five clauses of the panchayats, having been passed.

PORT TRUST BILL.

GOVERNOR'S WINDING UP.

(Associated Press Special Service).

POONA, Aug- 4.

His Excellency the Governor in winding up the debate on Mr. Purshotamdas' motion that the first reading of the Port Trust Hotel Bill be postponed said he would once more draw attention to the issue before them which was whether they should proceed with this Bill or not at the present sitting. His Excellency explained that the failure to give requisite notice was due to the Bill not having been received in time from the Government of India and went on to explain what the first reading of the Bill really ment. From the experience gained in the House of Commons he had never known a first reading, however controversial having been thrown out or resisted by any section of the House. There was an impression in the Council that the first reading was the only occasion for discussion of both the principle and details of any Bill. As long as he had the honour to preside over the Council, he thought, it would be a good plan to follow the House of Commons procedure.

The next stage after the first reading was that of the Committee where construction of the Bill was criticised and modified. It was appropriate to discuss both the principle and details at the second reading. The third reading was considered the verdict of the House. Government had not the slightest wish to avoid giving an opportunity to criticise the Bill.

MR. PURSHOTAMDAS' SENSITIVENESS CRITICISED.

Continuing the Governor said Mr. Purshotamdas was extremely sensitive as to Mr. Hatch's description of his attitude a obstructive. His Excellency was troubled to think what the Hon. Members would feel in future if they so keenly felt about the expression "Obstructive." Now surely when the reformed council came into existince, if there was any vivacity in that assembly they were likely to hear expression considerably more damaging. Mr. Hatch only meant that the Hon. Member was only doing his duty because obstruction to a cause, which one thought was improper, was not or could not be wrong. It was incumbent upon members to obstruct proposals they thought improper and upon Government to tyr to carry them by every possible means if they thought it right.

Referring in particular to the Bill the Governor said the railway people were remiss in duty is not providing hotel accommodation. The trade of Bombay could not stop short in the city. It was for a wider question than that a terminal authority like the Port Trust owed a duty to the trade of the city and the Port Trust would be remiss if by negligence it did anything which would tend to divert the traffic to the city from where Mr. Webb came. His Excellency could not help thinking with all respect to the opposition that they were taking a narrow point of view with regard to the Bill. Were they he asked, prepared to see people seeking ports of Karachi, Calcuttta and Colombo for want of hotel accommodation in Bombay?

MR. CURTI'S REPLY.

Mr. Curtis replying to the debate said as the law stood at present the Port Trust could not put up one single shelter for a passenger. That would be outside the four corners of the law. The only course would be the closing down of every possible convenience. Not long ago there was a proposal before the Council for the provision of a Dharmsalla for coasting passengers. The speaker could not find what difference there was between the proposal for Dharamsallas and the proposed hotel. Only the latter was a bigger scheme. Having supported the proposal for Dharamsallas it was not now open for the Hon. Members to oppose the present proposal. Mr. Desai and Mr. Mehta had made a great deal of the point that the Port Trust was given *acarte blanche* because no details were given, but were details asked for when the Dharamsalla question was a new question. The principle adopted now was entirely a new one. Were the Hon- Members prepared to say that no power ought to be given to local bodies unless full details were placed before the Council? Supposing details had been given still it would have been argued that here was a cut and dried scheme and Government were trying to rush it through. The argument that no accommodation had been provided for coasting passengers been done and what protection had been given was in violation of lay. If the Bill was not agreed upon the Vole Station itself might have to be pulled [illegible].

RACIAL DISTINCTION.

As regards the point raised of racial distinction there was no force in that as the remedy was entirely in their hands. Mr. Selina's explanation of a sudden change of front was not intelligible. If his figures were correct it was clear that the position was even worse than what the speaker thought. He understood that the utmost ground charge of a private hotel could stand was Rs. 10 a square yard. If that was true there was no question of a private enterprise coming up for some years. The Back Bay Reclamation and Colaba Scheme might take from six to ten years.

Within a short time with the possible disappearance of one or more hotels the position might be still worse. Were they going to see travellers coming to Bombay sleep on pavements or go to a work-house? When after six or ten years the necessity for a Port Trust Hotel no longer existed, it could be converted into an office and the Trust with their big development schemes would be certainly requiring additional office accommodation. As the matter stood at present there was no alternative but to pass the Bill.

The motion for the first reading of the Bill was put to the vote and the council divided equally 21 voting for and 21 against. The Governor gave the casting vote in favour of the first reading. The debate on the Port Trust Bill was over at 5.15 p.m.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah then moved the second reading of the Village Panchayat Bill. Discussion on the subject was not over when the Council rose at 6-30 p.m.

POONA, August 5.

The Bombay Legislative Council re-assembled to-day with Sir George Carmichael in the chair. In the temporary absence of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah discussion on the second reading of the Bill to provide for the constitution of village panchayats was held over, and the Council preceeded to take up resolutions on general matters of public interest, the Vice-President intimating, in answer to a question, that the Governor when he arrived would make a statement regarding the Tobacco Bill.

MEDICAL COLLEGE AT POONA.

Mr. Paranjpye moved a resolution that the Government be pleased to open a new medical college at Poona in June 1921. Mr. Paranjpye said two and quarter years had passed since the Government policy to open medical colleges in Poona, Sholapur, Dharwar, Ahmedabad and Sind had been on paper. The general public had a right to complain that the progress has not been rapid. The condition of medical education in the Presidency was getting more and more worse, and a seriously large number of students were vainly knocking at the doors of the only available medical colleges. It was Government's bounden duty to take in hand medical education which was an essential necessity. The number of students trained for sub-assistant surgeonships in medical schools at Poona and elsewhere were small. The rush in the Grant Medical College at Bombay was great, despite the fact that Arts colleges themselves now prepared the students for preliminary scientific examination which was in effect the first year's medical course. The Dean of the College had shown reckless inattention by putting up a notice, in the meantime, that only 150 students would be admitted in the second year class. That meant that, out of some 300 students, some 150 were left absolutely stranded. Such a thing was possible only in India. Public opinion was greatly aroused over the matter for the moment, and the Dean had to yield. The need for a new college was so insistant that they ought to take steps immediately. No doubt there were difficulties in the way but the difficulties were of their own creation. Therefore they must rouse themselves and get over the impasse. In Poona, it was enough if they started only with the second year class as a beginning in June 1921. In 1922 the third year class, in 1923, the fourth year class, and in 1924 the fifth year class might be opened. To go on with, they had a medical school in Poona and had got a hospital. They should not aim at perfection and delay the start. Government should get out of red-tapism and proceed faster.

Mr. Harilal Desai while not at all disputing the fact that the need for a medical college was great, asked why Poona alone should be favoured. Why should not have, he asked, Mr. Paranjpye included Karachi and Ahmedabad in his resolution? The need in those two cities was far greater than in Poona which was nearer Bombay. To him the resolution appeared in opportune. The new Council would be shortly coming into existance and he thought the matter should be left for them.

"DELAY UNAVOIDABLE."

Mr. Curtis said he intervened at that early stage in order to say that Government have followed the policy laid down and done so far all that lay in their power. It was certainly not desirable that the Grant Medidal College should be the only available college for growing needs. It was also unquestionable that the number of students was growing. Government was anxious in the matter, but delay was unavoidable. In matters of medical education, they could not proceed rapidly. The medical degree of the Bombay University connoted a high degree of efficiency, and they had to proceed cautiously. At present there were medical schools at Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, and Poona for sub-assistant surgeons. Since the creation of the college of Physicians and Surgeons, the authorities had insisted that sub-assistant surgoons should hereafter obtain that degree. That complicated the whole problem.

Continuing the speaker said a strong committee with the Vice-Chancellor of the University as chairman had been sitting with a view to work out arrangements for the teaching of the first year medical course in the Guzerat College, Ahmedabad. The general principles laid down by that Committee would apply to other colleges. As regards Poona, they had contemplated medical colleges as soon as possible. The acquisition of land was in progress. In this connection it would probably be necessary to transfer the present medical school to Sholapur Hospital which has been only lately handed over, having been used to put up some German interneés. When that hospital was put in working order, Government would proceed with the constitution of a school and when that was completed, it would be comparatively a simple matter to evolve the college and only a little more self-denial was wanted.

As regards medical school at Dharwar there were still difficulties in the way and Belgaum was a rival. The matter was still under consideration. The Hyderabad school had been taken over by Government. That was how the whole position as it stood. As regards the terms of Mr. Paranjpye's resolution he would endorse the views expressed by Mr. Desai that they could not during the last few months of their rule lay down particular policies for the future.

In view of the assurances given by Government, and in view of the fact they had not been idle, he would ask Mr. Paranjpye to withdraw the resolution.

"MR. CURTIS INCONSISTENT."

Mr. Paranjpye, replying, said that Mr. Curtis was inconsistent. He had already committed the future Government for particular actions, and was now trying to put down this. He wanted a distinct understanding that something would be immediately done. He wanted further undertaking that until things improved the doors of the Grant Medical College would not be closed to students.

MR. PARANJPYE WITHDRAWS RESOLUTION.

However, in view of the result the discussion had yielded, he would withdraw the resolution. The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, having arrived shortly after the preceding item was taken up for discussion, the Vice-President, at this stage, allowed the discussion of the Village Panchayat Bill to be resumed. Overnight, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah had moved that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be read a second time. He had pointed out that the Select Committee had tried to meet the various objections raised. The amended Bill gave voice to the District Local Boards in the constitution of the Village Panchayats and made Village Patels ex-officio members of the Panchayat. The Bill recognised universal adult male suffrage in the villages to begin with, and reserved extension of the privilege to females for the future. In the result, there would be adult male suffrage, and practically wholly elected Panchayats. In no part of India a measure analogous to this has been tried before.

Mr. Harilal Desai said he was not convinced of the necessity of allowing the Patel of the village to be an ex-officio member of the Panchayat. He (the Patel) was the last person in the village to wish to see the Panchayat to prosper. If he was really useful he should enter it through the door of election. If there was reason to fear that his chances to enter it, through the vote of his neighbours, were problematical, that itself was justification to insist that he should be there through franchise only.

Mr. Parekh moved a motion that the Council do now proceed to the next item on the agenda, standing in the name of the Thakor of Kerwada, which stated that the consideration of the Bill be postponed until the Reformed Council met. Mr. Parekh intimated, in the Thakor's absence, he would move that proposition himself. Mr. Parekh's motion was challenged in the Council as retrograde and eventually defeated. That was as far as the debate got on Wednesday when the Council adjourned at 6-30 p.m.

MR. GODBOLE'S SUPPORT.

When the discussion was resumed this afternoon on the original motion that the Bill be read a second time, Mr. Godbole accorded hearty support to the measure. It was extremely uesful and the taxation proposed to be imposed was very slight, probably a rupee per year. He, however, considered the Bill defective in so far as it made no provision for investing the Panchayats with judicial functions for dealing with petty civil and criminal matters, as provided for in the Central Provinces Bill.

Mr. Hidyatullah, according his support to the measure, described it as a reform of far-reaching character.

Mr. Pandurang Desai pointed out that the Bill had three distinct advantages. Firstly, it conceded suffrage to the adult male population in villages; secondly, excepting in villages where there was a Patel, the body would be wholly elected; and, thirdly, it gave freedom from official control.

Mr. Belvi expressed himself in favour of the Bill, although it did not go far enough. He would have been more pleased to see the franchise extended to adult females. Why should men be allowed to vote and no women? The literary test was no satisfactory reason because in villages 20 per cent. of males were illiterate. But for this reason, he did not wish to see the Bill wrecked. He would take what was offered at present on the principle "Half a loaf is better than no loaf."

AN ANOMALY.

Mr. Sathye pointed out that in villages the provision that Patel appointed by an Inamdar could sit on the Panchayat, ex-officio, while his master had to get himself elected was anomalous and ought to be removed. He pleaded that provision should be made for these Panchayats to try petty cases.

Mr. Kamat said the Bill despite imperfections was far in advance of the measures adopted in other provinces. Sir Ibrahim had conceived it, in broad statemanship, and it was perfectly democratic in control in the sphere of local self-government. The speaker, however, objected to making Patel a perpetual member of the Board. It was being argued that Patels could in any event get themselves elected, but the fact that the Patel had to go round canvassing for votes will oblige him to be amenable to popular control. It had been admitted that extending franchise to male adults was a gamble. Then why would they not extend that gamble to females also? He complained of the absence of petty civil and criminal jurisdiction to Panchayats in the proposed measure. The Government of Bombay was at one time prepared to concede this. Had they now gone back in progress? He did not think so, and it was up to them to concede it.

The Council at this stage adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

When the Council reassembled after lunch, Mr. Garud, continuing the debate, pointed out that the Bill contained no provision for the removal of the Patel from his ex-officio membership in case he misbehaved himself, while on the other hand the elected members could be removed. The speaker, while supporting the Bill, pleaded for female suffrage and judicial powers to the Panchayat.

Mr. Seddon said speaking as an officer of experience in the districts, he wanted to refer to one or two aspects. He was astonished to see how unpopular the Patel was among the members of the Council. The framers of the Bill were practical men and they framed the Bill in the manner they had done and included Patels as ex-officio members for practical reasons. Unless they had the Patel inside the Panchayat they would have him against it. They did not want to start these Panchayats with the opposition of powerful interests as represented by the Patels. If they were not inside it they were sure to create serious trouble. That was a very practical difficulty. There were another one. There was provision in the proposed act for the appointment of village servants. These village servants were hitherto used to behests of the Patel and it was desirable this should still be more or less under him. With regard to judicial powers for one thing, no amendment was possible because in that case the matter would have to go back to the Government of India, but, apart from that, he felt it was a dangerous thing to give that power in view of factions in villages.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, in replying to the debate, said he was quite content with the support he had received towards the Bill. There have been criticisms, but with a Bill of that kind it was to be expected. On the whole, he saw no reason to be dissatisfied and the frame-work had received almost unanimous support.

SECOND READING PASSED.

The second reading of the Bill was put to vote and passed.

The Council then proceeded to deal with the Bill clause by clause.

Several amendments were proposed and rejected. The Council had not gone through the whole list of the amendments on the Bill when it rose for the day, adjourning till to-morrow.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BILL TO CONTROL PRICES LOST.

(Associated Press)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

H. E. Lord Ronaldshay presided yesterday over a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council held at Dacca. Besides legislative business, 112 questions were asked and seven resolutions moved. The Select Committee's reports on the Bengal Alluvial Lands Bill and the Indian Red Cross Society Bill were presented and the Calcutta Port Act Amendment Bill was introduced. Babu Kishori Mohun Chaudhuri next moved for leave to introduce a Bill to control prices of articles for sale in Bengal. The object of the Bill was to stop profiteering. The speaker said the Profiteering Act served a useful purpose in England and there was no reason why the present Bill should not be successful here.

Sir Henry Wheeler in opposing the motion said the Profiteering Act in England was not a success. High prices were not due entirely to profiteering. The fixing of prices was not practicable and if a law was to be enacted it must be enacted in the Imperial Legislative Council. After a somewhat lengthy discussion the motion was lost.

Of seven resolutions one was accepted, one withdrawn and the rest negatived. Resolutions asking for a time scale pay for the subordinate civil service, for the filling up of fifty per cent. of vacancies occurring in the provincial civil service by officers from the subordinate civil service and for a committee to investigate the case in which some police officers were convicted of assaulting an Executive Engineer of Howrah were discussed at great length and all lost. The Council adjourned *sine die*.

MADRAS POSTMEN NOT TO STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 5.

In a note to the press the Postmaster-General, Madras, says that the postmen of Madras have now unreservedly withdrawn their threat of strike and gladly accepted scales of pay sanctioned though they say it does not come up to their expectations.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

Wholesale prices of food grains and pulses in India at the end of June last showed on an average a rise of two per cent. as compared with the preceding fortnight. The price of rice wheat and grain advanced by one per cent. each.

* * * * *

The R.I.M.S. Mayo which went aground in May last as a result of the collision with Arankola in the Rangoon river is fast breaking up so that she will be a total loss. Salvage operations have accordingly been abandoned. (A.P.)

* * * * *

We are given to understand that on complaints made by the villagers in the Panvel Taluka of the Kolaba district regarding hardships caused to them as the result of the Patalgunja river, being rendered unfordable by the tain water of the Tata Hydro-Electric Works, the Government has decided to build a causeway, and the necessary plans, with an estimate of cost amounting to Rs. 8,776, have been sanctioned. The work will be put in hand very shortly, and it is pleasing to note that the Tata Company has made a contribution of Rs. 1,600 forward the cost of it.

LATE MR. TILAK.

NATAL INDIANS' SYMPATHY.

We have received the following cable, dated August 4:

"Natal Indians irreparable national loss untimely death Tilak. Convey warm sympathy family."

TILAK'S ASHES

TO BE CAST INTO THE GANGES

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Aug. 4.

The ashes of the late Mr. Tilak were brought to Poona by his sons from Bombay this morning and were met by some fifteen to twenty thousand persons at the railway station. The casket containing the ashes was placed in a palanquin which was on a bullock cart and they were thus conveyed in procession to the accompaniment of music to the deceased's wada which was reached six hours after the procession set out from the station. Europeans who met the procession on the road were requested to remove their hats and this was done. The European members of the police force also paid the remains the same tribute. By tactful handling, the Police Superintendent Mr. Edwards managed to get the procession through without incident, although small boys in the crowd were inclined at one time to indulge in antics of stone and mud throwing at persons who were not bare-headed the grown up persons in the procession however behaving extremely well. All through the ten days mourning is to be observed by Mr. Tilak's followers. On Tuesday next Mr. Tilak's ashes will be taken by his relatives to Allahabad to be cast into the Ganges there.

TILAK MEMORIAL HALL.

TO BE ERECTED IN MARDAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, August 5

At a public meeting held on Triplicane Beach Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachari presiding, resolutions were passed placing on record the deep sense of irreparable loss that the Indian nation has sustained in the demise of Mr. Tilak and appointing an influential committee to take steps to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Tilak by erecting a hall to be named after him with his bust or statue. Another resolution called upon the Indian public to observe the 9th of August as a mourning day as a mark of respect to the deceased.

CONDOLENCE MEETINGS.

Telegrams of condolence meetings and messages of sympathy in connection with the death of Lokamanya Tilak continue to reach us from various places all over India. We are sorry considerations of space do not permit us to give all these messages "in extenso" and that we have to give only the names of the places where such meetings have been held.

The following is a list of places:—

Bagasara, Calicut, Honavar, Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality, Malvan Public Meetings Malvan Merchants Association, Mangrol, Wardhaganj, Saugor Cantonment, Sirsi, Chand, Dharwar, West Khandesh Congress Committee Khandesh, Ellichpur, Bhatkal, Mangaldai, Surat Municipality, Mandla, Khandwa, Mahuva, Christian College Hostel, Lucknow, Bhiwani, United Jain Students' Home, Bombay, Amalner, Bilaspur Railway, Settlement (Indian employees), Bilaspur, Surat Stock Exchange, Kapodra Khilafat Committee, Shree Bharat Jain Vidyalaya, Poona, Baroda, Jalgaon, Tamil Provincial Branch of the Indian Home Rule League, Perambur, Home Rule League, Amritsar, The Congress Committee, Ratnagiri,.

BOMBAY LADIES' CONDOLANCE MEETING ON SUNDAY.

On behalf of the Hind Mohila Samaj, Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj, Gujarathi Hindu Sari Mandal, Bhagini Samaj, Jain Mahila Samaj, the Bombay branch of the Women's Indian Association, and the Hindu Ladies Social and Literary Club a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held on Sunday the 8th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.), in Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Sandhurst Road to express their deep sense of loss and grief at the death of Mr. B. G. Tilak.

Mrs. Sarla Devi Chaudhari will preside.

LABOUR'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Labour Union and other workers' unions a public meeting will be held at 6-30 p.m. at Dadar to-day to express their sorrow at the death of Mr. Tilak.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay Commission Agents Association has resolved to close all its firms on Sunday the 8th instant in honour of the late Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

HINDU STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the above society, there will be a meeting to-day at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Shree Mangrol Shrimali Samaj Hall, to express the heartfelt Sorrow caused by the lamentable death of Lok. Bal. Gangadhar Tilak.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH WORKMEN.

"INTENSE DISSATISFACTION."

FINAL OPPORTUNITY TO AUTHORITIES.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Hon. Secretary of the Postal Union, writes to us:

A very crowded and excited meeting of all postmen and telegraph delivery peons was held on Wednesday night at the Marwadi Vidyalaya under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Postal Union, the Postal Packers' Union, and the Telegraph Workmen's Union to consider what steps should be taken on the orders which have recently been passed by the Government of India with regard to their salary and allowances on the recommendation of the Postal Inquiry Committee.

Speaker after speaker from among the men pointed out the extremely unsatisfactory and inadequate nature of the orders which have been passed and intense dissatisfaction prevailed. All the men had come to determine to go on strike as a protest against the said orders, but the officials of the Union counseled moderation and considered action. It was pointed out to the men that it was necessary to proceed in a constitutional manner and that no drastic steps should be taken before the inadequacy of the orders had been again represented to the proper authorities giving them an opportunity to modify the same.

After a great deal of persuation by the Union Officials and other leaders of the men, the proposal was accepted and the meeting appointed a Committee to wait upon the Hon. Mr. Clarke the Director-General, Post and Telegraph who at the present happens to be in Bombay. The seriousness of the situation has from time to time been brought to the notice of the authorities concerned by the various Unions and now a final opportunity has been given to them to treat the men more liberally and sympathetically than they have hitherto done.

THE LOKMANYA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Many tributes have been paid to Mr. Tilak, some of the more notable ones among them coming from his bitterest political opponents. But I think none has yet done complete justice to Mr. Tilak's character and personality. The highest tribute that can be paid to Tilak's memory without laying oneself open to the charge of hyprocrisy or insincerity is to say that he was the greatest Mahratta after Shivaji.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, August 5.

V. R.

MR. TILAK & "THE TIMES OF INDIA."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The leaderette in the "Times of India" of 2nd August regarding the late Mr. Tilak came to me as a surprise. I was all the while under the impression that the "Times" edited by such a sympathetic Editor as Sir Stanley Reed was the Sanest of all Anglo-Indian sheets that are full of Venom and abuse of Indians. The attitude throughout taken by the "Times of India" in connection with Indian Reforms and the latest Dyer Controversy confirmed this view. But I regret to say that this paper has now falsified my estimation and has beaten all Anglo-Indian record in denouncing Mr. Tilak's life and career. It has even surpassed decent journalism and no reader of the "Times", be he a rabid Anglo-Indian or an ultra loyal Indian, I am sure, will subscribe to its view. The "Times" attitude only shows that in whatever garb our enemies show themselves at times to the public at large, they are in their true colours when an occasion like this happens to come. I am neither a disciple nor a follower of Mr. Tilak and have even condemned some of his actions which did not meet with my approval. But every man who has not taken leave of his common-sense will emphatically say that Mr. Tilak was a sincere and corragous man who fought bravely and with a single hand for the uplift of his motherland and no man has suffered more than he for holding particular views which were unpalatable to the authorities in whom the destinies of India were committed. Mr. Tilak was a patriot of the first rank and his loss is irrepairable at any time and particularly so at the present moment when his advice was keenly felt to solve many a national problem.—Yours, etc.

V. R. B.

Poona, August 4.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the whole of India has paid a great tribute of respect to the late Mr. Tilak, and the universal recognition that he was one of the greatest leaders of this country, the "Times of India" must be feeling very silly for stating that his career was a lamentable failure lamentable failure indeed! It makes one realize more and more that in his prejudice the Englishman is generally blind or affects to be blind when it suits his purpose.

Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi at the Aryan Excelsior League the other day, has honoured himself in losing no time to refute the malignant attack of the "Times of India" on the lamented patriot. Only an Anglo-Indian can fail to understand why Mr. Tilak was looked upon by all his countrymen, though many might have disagreed with his views, as one of India's greatest patriots. How would they consider an Englishman in England who suffered twelve years imprisonment for the sake of his country? I wonder if the "Times of Inida" will again dare to refer to Mr. Tilak in terms of disrespect.—Yours, etc.

DIOGENES.

August 4.

NON-COOPERATION.

THE PUNJAB VIEW.

THE PESHAWAR TRAGEDY.

(From a Correspondent.)

LAHORE.

Lala Lajpat Rai, has recently, in a signed article in the "Bande Mataram" he popular local vernacular daily of which he is the Editor, further defined his position with reference to the question of non-cooperation. I believe I am correct in saying that he has to a large extent modified the attitude he originally took up. As one understood him, his original position was that cooperation with Government that could perpetrate the atrocities of last year in this province, and yet unrepentant over them, could not only not be successfully achieved by an honest politician but that to attempt it was from the national point of view, sinful; that whatever the attitude of the other provinces may be, the Punjab at least should stand firm and nurse her wrongs. These were the doctrines that he hoped to work with the machinery of his Defence Committees and such like. More intimate contact however with Indian conditions, and if he will pardon one for saying so, growing knowledge of the shortcoming of his compatriots have forced him to recede from his original position and the responsibility of the decision is now very properly thrown on the Special Congress. Mahatma Gandhi's position, one is aware, is still one of rigid non-cooperation, mainly on the Khilafat question, and it is a position which he has adopted without reference to what the Special Congress may or may not decide. Lala Lajpat Rai has been forced by the logic of facts and events and Mr. Gandhi may yet find the difficulty insuperable. Lala Lajpat Rai finds, on the one hand, that the educated community is on the whole not sympathetic towards non-cooperation, that the moderate party is frankly opposed to him, that the nationalists lack cohesion and consistency and are at best only half-hearted. On the other hand, the other provinces are beginning to look upon the Punjab atrocities less as a national and more as a provincial question, and nationalist organs like the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" and the "Independent" are advocating non-cooperation for the Punjab alone. Lala Lajpat Rai is naturally unwilling that the Punjab should cut itself off from the rest of India in any political activity and under the circumstances he is unable to suggest a definite line of action till the decision of the Special Congress.

Principle of Democracy.

The difficulties in the way of Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. Gandhi are obvious. I was careful to point out in my last letter that Satyagraha and its lineal descendant non-cooperation, cannot be successful as mass movements. If Mr. Gandhi's position is correct, and we have no reason to doubt its correctness, that the practice of Satyagraha connotes and postulates a high degree of spiritual attainment, then his call to his followers ought to be that they should first attain the requisite amount of spiritual stamina and thereby qualify themselves for the practice of Satyagraha. There can thus be only two aspects to the question; either the appeal is to the blind faith of the people in their leaders, or the appeal is purely intellectual. If it is the former then Mr. Gandhi virtually says to his followers: "Do this that and the other because, I can see from the spiritual heights that I have attained that the practice of these things is good for you. Yours is not to question why, yours is but to do and die." We have good reason to believe that this is not what Mr. Gandhi would like his followers to understand. His whole life has been a protest against a system of government which glorifies in calling itself a benevolent despotism, and we cannot believe that Mr. Gandhi would practise on his followers the very methods which it has been his life's work to discredit and to destroy—methods which involve the negation of the democratic principle. If the appeal is not personal, if it is purely intellectual then either one has failed to understand Mr. Gandhi, or this movement cannot be a success within any reasonable space of time. We have always been told that our position in the moral world is not high enough to fully understand the spiritual beauties of Satyagraha. Can we then practise it till we have fully understood its meaning and its significance? The difficulty that most of us feel is how to regard the whole affair; is it a dogma or is it an intellectual problem? If it is a dogma, then the governing principle is the aristocratic principle. If it is an intellectual problem then the governing principle is, or at least should be the democratic principle, and the method carrying it on can properly only be left to the majority in a session like that of the Special Congress. Lala Lajpat Rai has, in modifying his position, practised what he preaches, and left the decision to the majority. The first principle of democratic government is the supremacy of the will of the majority, and the only remedy of minorities is to convert themselves, by moral force into majorities.

A Difficulty.

One difficulty however remains. If the question of non-cooperation becomes purely an intellectual problem, divorced from its moral aspect, will it not become like the raging of an angry child? Mr. Gandhi and others who have attained that degree of spiritual strength and wisdom to entitle them to the practice of Satyagraha, can hardly be expected to bind themselves to be governed, by an inferior law, viz., that of the majority at the Special Session, because such a majority cannot understand the higher law. In politics as in religion each man is a sufficient priest unto himself: politics is no less than religion a moral question, and for Mr. Gandhi and others non-cooperation may have become an article of faith. To these few non-cooperation must remain the only possible course, for these few are above the laws of the majority. These will constitute that minority, which may in time by moral force convert themselves into a majority. They will further be drawn from the intellectually highest classes, and as a protest and as a warning to Government their work will not have been in vain.

Doctor Satyapal will be remembered as one of the two leaders whose deportation at Amritsar in April last year was the exciting cause of the disturbances. He had announced his decision to stand as a candidate in the new reformed Councils. He has now issued a manifesto adopting non-cooperation as protest against the methods of the present Government who he considers are "directly responsible for the perpetuation of bitterness engendered during the martial law days, of (a) still keeping about 90 political prisoners incarcerated, notwithstanding the Royal Proclamation (b) by retaining the services of officials who distinguished themselves by their tyranny and barbarity and lastly by their attitude towards the Khilafat question.

The feature of the open air meeting held here when Mr. Gandhi visited this city was the speech of Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan, Editor of "The Zemindar," a widely circulated vernacular daily of Lahore, in which he gave harrowing details of the Mohajarin shooting incident supplied by the Khilafat Committee of Peshawar.

The corpse of the Muhajir and another wounded man were left in the burning sun for several hours and members of the Khilafat and Hijrat Committees who had rushed to the spot in getting news of this dreadful murder, were not allowed to go near the corpse and the wounded Muhajir, which were eventually sent down to Peshawar by train, and a medical examination showed that the deceased had fifteen wounds of which nine were inflicted with swords and bayonets, (four on the front side and five on the back) and six with bullets.

It is stated, even in the brief Government communique that Peshawar was in an intense state of excitement, and that a complete "hartal" was observed in the city on the next day, and nearly eighty thousand persons accompanied the corpse to the burial ground. A public mass meeting was held at Peshawar, in connection with this incident and the Khilafat and Hijrat Committee are making further enquiry. At the Lahore meeing a resolution expressing horror and indignation at his apparently brutal murder, and calling upon the Government to appoint a public and independent committee of enquiry was passed.

Its Lessons.

There is no reason to doubt the correctness of the facts stated by the Peshawar Khilafat Committee, but even if a tenth part of the facts are correct, it was as the Committee point out "a repetition of the events of the Punjab on a smaller scale but in a more cruel manner," and comment appears banal. Mr. Shaukat Ali said that the death of the Muhajir was indeed blessed. Two lessons at least may the Government learn from this incident, one that even the Indian soldiery may hesitate to obey when they are asked to participate in another act of "frightfulness," and secondly that martyrdom of this kind is the one way whereby a man may become famous without much ability, and more dangerous dead than alive. Commenting on this The "Tribune" of to-days issue says "but the origin of the matter was purely personal. But the affair will assume a wholly different complexion if the Government will fail in its obvious duty of holding a prompt and impartial enquiry into the allegation." Enquiries however are going on, and the affair is far from closed. A Hartal is proposed for the 1st of August in sympathy with the Khilafat question.

Simultaneously almost with the arrival in the Punjab of Mr. Gandhi, came the news of the statement of Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons, about another blank cheque that he has given to the Indian Government in dealing with his propaganda. Pandit Ram bhui Datt was voicing the sentiments of all Punjab if not the whole of India when he said that if anything happened to Mr Gandhi, the Government would only have themselves to thank for any consequence that may arise.

Strikes.

The second strike on the North Western Railway has failed and the position of the men is on the whole worse than it was at the end of the first. It is understood that nearly two thousand men have been dismissed and are now out of a job. A good deal of dissension existed amongst the organisers of the strike, and there was a strong body of opinion in the Chief Delegates Committee itself which was opposed to a renewal of the strike. Under the circumstances failure was a foregone conclusion.

The post office strike is provisionally announced for the 5th of August. In this matter one can see traces of careful preparation and the hand of capable organisers, and if it does get started, it promises to be successful.

"NEW INDIA" ON HOW TO FIGHT IT

"New India" writes:—Let the Government practise non-co-operation with them, wherever possible, and play the game good-humouredly—listen to no assistance, carry no letters, deliver no telegrams, register no deeds, etc. Non-co-operation is a new weapon and must be met in new ways. Internment, imprisonment, security, executive orders touching liberty and property will only strengthen it. If people riot lock them up under the C.P. Code. There will be plenty of co-operators to carry on the administration, and the non-co-operators, left to themselves, will get tired. Their one chance is to provoke the Government. Leave Mr. Gandhi sternly alone; he is a rest training force outside, but his arrest would stimulate disorder. Left alone, he will do very little harm, and will be reduced to helplessness by his own panaces of non-resistance. A gust of good-humoured laughter at the really absurd idea of non-co-operation will do more to blow it into the limbo of failure than taking it too seriously.

GUJARAT RAJKIYA MANDAL AND NON-COOPERATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please to oblige me by inserting the following few lines in your paper.

'The Gujarat Rajkiya Mandal' had its extraordinary sitting just held in Nadiad. It passed the resolution of Non-Co-operation. Mr. K. M. Munshi has rightly raised his note of warning as a protest. The Mandal has not been authorised to pass such resolutions. The Mandal has not its legally constituted constitution and if there be any, the Gujarat Rajkiya Parnishad has not given its final verdict on the validity of such rules. And thus I am bold enough to say that any such action on the part of the members of the Mandal is nothing short of an autocratic step. I earnestly request those outside the Mandal, to ask it to withdraw the resolution on grounds of principle. Whether we wish co-operation or not, the Mandal has not been empowered by the Parishad and it cannot pass such resolutions. Whether all the public bodies in Gujarat and the people of Gujarat should or should not adopt non-co-operation is a question which should be decided only by the "Parishad" in an open assembly.

Under the circumstances, I welcome the suggestion of convening its sittings earlier under the presidentship of such a Gujarati only as knows the heart of Gujarat. None but a pure and pure Gujarati should preside over its deliberations. No autocracy should be allowed to rule the constitution of the Rajkiya Parishad, to rule the public voice of the Gujaratis as a whole, to rule the sanctity of the Gujarati people. Any such attempt will boldly be thrown out in public and private. This note of warning should be borne in mind by every publicist in Gujarat no matter a high personage or an ordinary layman.—Yours, etc.

R. G. TRIPATHI.

Girgaum, July 21.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I am afraid you exercise your journalistic courtesy to an extreme. Your anxiety to adhere to the editorial impartiality sometimes, if not often, affords an opportunity to certain people to advertise themselves, who, in the absence of such an opportunity could never gratify their desire to shake off their obscurity. I refer to the supplementary list of signatories to the anti-non-co-operation manifesto published in your issue of yesterday. No one demurs your finding space for the manifesto and in fact, your readers would not perceive any unfairness even if you repeated it as often as the Khilafat Committee's non-co-operation manifesto but what one cannot reconcile to is the supplement to signatories. You cannot be sure how many of them are led by feelings of true patriotism and are not actuated by any selfish motive to pass as Mahatma Gandhi's contemporaries by gratuitously affixing their signatures to a manifesto counter to the one which the Mahatma is a signatory to. It cannot be doubted that the thousands of populations would not have observed 'hartal', as they did on the Khilafat Day unless they approved of the non-co-operation advocated by the Khalifat Committee. Would these thousands grudge subscribing their names to the Khelifat Committee's manifesto? Certainly not. Then, would you find space for all those thousands of names? If not, let the same treatment be accorded to the anti-non-co-operationists likewise.—Yours, etc.

P. B. R.

August 4.

LAD MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—An advertisement for an Indian Lady Doctor knowing either Gujarati or Marathi is appearing in the local papers for the above dispensary. This dispensary was in charge of the undersigned for upwards of a year as a mere pastime for I shall not speak of the emolument. One of the Managing Trustees who has located it possibly in his own house at Cavel in an extremely filthy and insanitary locality having insisted on my examining, and treating all sorts of male patients (the dispensary being principally meant for ladies as it was understood upto now), I resigned the appointment a couple of days ago, as a protest. It is sufficiently confounding as to why a Female Doctor is required in a dispensary where male patients are expected to be treated. The Managing Trustee puts the ordinary Nurses on the same level as female medical practitioners. This communication is meant as a timely warning to my other sisters-in-profession, though I am absolutely confident and certain that no lady doctor would treat male patients in a female dispensary unless urgency demanded it. It is not the purpose of this letter to dissuade anyone from undertaking this work but it will be safe to make full enquiries beforehand. I at least was kept in dark.—Yours, etc.

Dr. (Miss) KANTABAI S. TURKHUD,
L. M. & S.

July, 30.

A Pabna, message of August 4, says the river Padma is rising alarmingly. About three hundred feet of embankment constructed to prevent cutting of bank the side of which was protected by heavy stone boulders placed in nets of galvanised wires have been washed away.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

"PUBLICATION" OF ALLOTTEES' NAMES.

FURTHER INSTRUCTIVE LIST.

The Government of India, as our readers are aware, have agreed to publish the names of allottees of Reverse Councils. This "publication" is done by pasting a notice containing the names on one of the doors of the office of the Deputy Controller of Currency. For the benefit of our readers we have got these names copied. On July 8 and July 20 we published lists of allottees. The following are the lists for July 22nd and 29, which will give food for though to those who know something about financial operations in Bombay and, incidentally, of the manner in which their discretion to allot the sales is exercised by the authorities.

JULY, 22nd.

List of tenderers who were given allotments of Reverse Councils at the sale that took place on Thursday the 22nd July 1920.

Immediates.

1.	Bank of India	10,000
2.	Mercantile Bank of India, B'by	9,000
2.	" " fro Karach Office	5,000
4.	Agents, Tata Iron and Steel Company	6,000
5.	Agents the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	9,000
6.	Sir D. M. Petit, Bart, Bombay.	9,000
7.	Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co.	5,000
8.	The Hindusthan Spg. Wg. Mills	9,000
9.	Agents Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	10,000
10.	The Chairman, Bombay Port Trust	10,000
11.	The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd.	10,000
12.	Sir Cawasji Jehangir Bart.	10,000
13.	The Eastern Bank, Ltd.	7,000
14.	Tata Industrial Bank	9,000
15.	Mr. F. E. Dinshaw	10,000
16.	The International Banking Corporation	10,000
17.	Tata Industrial Bank for Cawnpore	5,000
18.	Mr. R. D. Tata.	9,000
19.	Messrs. Ikada and Co.	9,000
20.	Suzuki and Co.	9,000
21.	The Central Bank of India, for Lahore Branch	9,000
22.	Mitsui Bhussan Kaisha	9,000
23.	The Bank of Taiwan	9,000
24.	The Imperial Bank of Persia	5,000
25.	Central Bank of India.	9,000
26.	for Karachi Branch	10,000
27.	Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Bombay	9,000
28.	" " " for Karachi Branch	9,000
29.	Mr. Narottam Morarji	10,000
30.	Mr. Dadiba Merwanji Dalal,	10,000
31.	Sir E. Sassoon, Bart	10,000
32.	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.	10,000
33.	Mr. A. J. Raymond	9,000
34.	Mr. A. W. Sassoon	10,000
35.	Capt. E. V. Sassoon	10,000
36.	Mr. M. E. Sassoon	9,000
37.	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Karachi	9,000
38.	Mr. R. E. Sassoon	10,000
39.	Mr. J. E. Raymond	9,000
40.	Messrs. E. & H. Graham & Co.	10,000
41.	Comptoir National d' Escompte d' Paris	10,000
42.	Sumitomo Bank	9,000
43.	Messrs. R. P. Shroff and Sons.	10,000
44.	Messrs. M. B. Gandhi & Co.	10,000
45.	Yokohama Specie Bank, Rangoon Office	5,000
46.	" " " Bombay	9,000
47.	Mr. Premchand Raichand and Sons	9,000
48.	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China for Delhi Agency	10,000
49.	The National Bank of India for Amritsar Office	9,000
50.	" " " for Karachi Office	10,000
51.	" " " for Bombay Office	10,000
52.	" " " for Delhi Office	9,000
53.	" " " for Lahore Office	9,000
54.	Messrs. Cox and Co.	9,000
55.	" " " Office	5,000
56.	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay.	00
57.	" " " for Amritsar Agency	9,000
58.	" " " Karachi Agency	9,000
	Total	514,000

Deferreds.

1.	The Bank of Baroda	5,000
2.	The Bombay Improvement Trust	10,000
3.	The Bombay Company Ltd.	10,000
4.	The Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	5,000
5.	The Alliance Bank of Simla	5,000
	Deferreds	35,000
	Immediates	514,000
	Grand Total	549,000

JULY. 29th.

List of tenderers who were given allotments of Reverse Councils at the sale that took place on Thursday the 29th July 1920.

Serial No.	Names of tenderers.	Amount allotted.
1.	The Mercantile Bank of India, Bombay	13,000
2.	" " " for Karachi Office	13,000
3.	Messrs. Shaw Wallace &	7,000
4.	International Banking Corporation	14,000
5.	Chairman, Bombay Port Trust	14,000
6.	The National Bank of India for Tuticorin Office	7,000
7.	" " " " for Cochin Office	7,000
8.	" " " " for Amritsar Office	13,000
9.	" " " " for Lahore Office	13,000
10.	" " " " for Karachi Office	13,000
11.	" " " " for Delhi Office	13,000
12.	" " " " for Bombay Office	14,000
13.	Bank of Taiwan	14,000
14.	Mr. Narotam Morarji	14,000
15.	Mr. R. D. Tata.	13,000
16.	Messrs. Ralli Brothers.	13,000
17.	" " " " for Karachi Office	13,000
18.	Mr. F. E. Dinshaw	14,000
19.	Mr. Dadiba Merwanji Dalal	14,000
20.	Yokohama Specie Bank	13,000
21.	Messrs. Cox and Co.	14,000
22.	Chartered Bank of China, Australia, and India	15,000
23.	Messrs. Ikada and Co.	13,000
24.	Sumitomo Bank	13,000
26.	Suzuki and Co.	13,000
26.	Mitoni Eussan Maisha Ltd.	13,000
27.	Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Bombay	13,000
28.	Tata Industrial Bank for Cawnpore Office	13,000
29.	Mr. Nissim I Bekhar	Nil.
30.	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.	13,000
31.	Mr. R. E. Sassoon	13,000
32.	Sir Edward Sassoon	14,000
33.	Mr. J. E. Raymond	13,000
34.	Comptroller, National d'Escompte d'Paris	13,000
35.	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Karachi	13,000
36.	Capt. E. V. Sassoon	13,000
37.	Mr. A. J. Raymond	13,000
35.	H. W. Sassoon	13,000
39.	Mr. M. E. Sassoon	13,000
40.	Mr. R. P. Shroff & Sons	11,000
41.	Mr. M. D. Gandhi & Co.	14,000
42.	The Eastern Bank	14,000
	Total (Immediates)	525,000

Deferreds.

1.	The Baroda Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Nil.
2.	The Bombay Co., Ltd.	14,000
3.	The Hong kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Nil.
4.	" " " " Rangoon Branch	"
5.	The Bank of Baroda	7,000
6.	The Alliance Bank of Simla	6,000
	Total of Deferreds	27,000
	Total of Immediates	525,000
	Grand Total	552,000

(Sd.) H. DENNING,
Deputy Controller of Currency.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly announced the appointment of a committee to report on the possibilities of giving nautical education to young Indians. So far it has not come out what the committee has done in this matter.

"The Bombay Government some time ago publish the following in your paper.

Will the Government be kind enough to publish the recommendations of the committee and also what action the Government wants to take regarding same?

As several steamer companies have been formed in India and new companies are springing up there will be increased demand to man there ships with officers and engineers and the Government would do well to take up the recommendations as mentioned on page 133 of the report of "Industrial Commission" to give sound nautical education to young Indians."—Yours, etc.

D. K. SHROFF.

Bombay, July 28.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Rainfall during the week was general but partial and more rain is required in parts of many districts especially in the East Deccan and Bijapur. Inundation in Sind is satisfactory. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops continue generally, except where rainfall is insufficient. The supply of fodder and water was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of foodgrains are almost stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	47 to 60
Gujarat	17 to 58
Konkan	42 to 47
Deccan	32 to 49
Karnatak	55 to 68

One Jan Mahomed, N.C.O., of 1st Ardalian Regiment managed to escape and surrendered to the Officer Commanding British troops at Landi Khana. He is in full uniform and is now with the political authorities at Landi Kotal. It is alleged that the cause of his desertion was non-receipt of pay for four months. He desirous of serving in some Indian infantry but wants commission.

BOMBAY AND REVERSE COUNCILS.

"THE HOME OF LOOTERS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Madras we find the Vice-President, Mr. Symonds, coming out as a defender of the Government's present currency policy in his speech from the chair as reported by the Associated Press. He calls Bombay the Home of Looters as it is this City that week by week obtains the lion's share. This does not mean that the merchants of Bombay in general, its importers of piecegoods or hardware or other goods get any part of the loot. The allotment lists show clearly who gets it. The Government claim that the Reverse Councils are open to all, but the way they are hedged in reminds one of the cat that invited the crane to dinner and had it so served in a shallow dish that while the cat lapped up the good things with evident pleasure, the poor crane could only look on. We have here the same pretence at serving up the "loot," impartially to all comers and then requiring them to deposit a minimum of fifty times the amount likely to be allotted. This is nothing but a mockery. We see the same thing in the case of Post Office orders, where the enormous commission of 15 per cent. is now charged merely in order to make the net Post Office rate come out less than the market rate and thus throw even small remitters into the arms of the Banks, for whose benefit primarily all these regulations are meant, though they do enable a few multi-millionaires to share in the loot. When such things have to be done, the apologists of Government should hang down their heads for very shame.

However, even if the smaller import merchants got a share it would be none the less a loot of the country's resources and those that have opposed the policy in Bombay have consistently asked for a discontinuance of the sales of these Bills.

Mr. Symonds may be thanked for the public admission that what was being done was an attempt to force up the rate of exchange to the new gold point. It may be urged says Mr. Symonds that it would have been wiser if Government had allowed exchange gradually to work up the gold point. It may be urged says Mr. Symonds that it would have been wiser if Government had allowed exchange gradually to work up to the gold point rather than attempt to force it. It would have been most certainly wiser and would have saved the country 20 million of rupees. Why was this sane course not adopted? In whose interests was it that the loot has been most criminally allowed to go on? Why is this most unwise course still persisted in? Mr. Symonds claims that what was done was the theoretically correct thing to do. I challenge this statement. Reverse Bills are under the artificial Gold Exchange System merely a substitute for exports of actual gold in adjustment of trade balances. Let the matter be put to the test. Let the gold be given out here and not in London and I challenge Mr. Symonds or any other defender of the Government's policy to say that gold would have been shipped out of India any time since the 5th February when the first sales under the new policy took place.

Mr. Symonds goes on to defend the recommendations of the Currency Committee and trots forward the same platitudes about (1) the necessity of linking to gold and (2) the price of silver.

As regards linking, I am compelled to say that it was an altogether false issue raised to justify the new policy. The linking has always been there and that with gold. Let Mr. Symonds go carefully again into the Indian Coinage Act of 1906, the Paper Currency Act of 1910, and the gold Coinage Ordinance of 1918, and tell us what more was needed to link the rupee with gold.

As for the price of silver, the Currency Committee allowed itself to be stampeded into the belief that silver would remain at very high levels for many years to come. The present situation of silver is not a great complaint to the prescience of the members of the Committee. Mr. Symonds says silver is in the dumps and asks what guarantee is there that we shall not see a rise again as sensational as the recent slump. The guarantee is there and lies in the fact that silver prices are a reflex of commodity prices and silver must go back to normal as commodity prices go back to the normal as the history of all past booms shows. However, I may well ask another question "What guarantee had the Committee that silver would remain high as it was on this ground that the change of our ratio to 2 sh. has been recommended by the Committee"? In the sixty years since 1860 silver had only now passed 60 d. again and that under the combined influence of most abnormal commodity prices and a most abnormal sterling exchange situation and yet this one most abnormal happening was considered sufficient justification for the exchange of our standard unit!

The talk was all about safe guarding convertibility, but how hollow it was is proved by the fact that although silver is available to-day 56 d. paper or only 43 d. gold, the Government is taking no steps to put in supplies and thus stave off all danger of inconvertibility. It would not suit their books, because it is by the bogey of inconvertibility that they were able to frighten many people in this country who otherwise would never have done so into accepting the charge of the standard unit. If the Government were at all sincere in their professions to maintain convertibility why did they not buy silver now when it could be done not only at no loss but at large profit. What right had they to take chances.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, August 4.

R. B. MARCH.

AMRITSAR DEBATE IN COMMONS.

"ONE OF THE WORST OUTRAGES IN HISTORY."

MR. ASQUITH'S INDICTMENT.

The following is a further instalment of what is called the Dyer Debate in the House of Commons on July 8 last:—

MR. ASQUITH'S VIEWS.

Mr. Asquith said that the issue had been reduced to a very narrow point. Sir E. Carson had not attempted to justify General Dyer's action on the merits. He had suggested that General Dyer had not had a trial. To say in all the circumstances that had taken place, that he had not had a fair hearing and ought to have another opportunity of saying whatever he could say in his own defence seemed to be an abuse of language. (Hear, hear.) It was undoubtedly the case that he had been commended at the time by his superior officer and by the Lieutenant-Governor. Whether they were then in full possession of the facts he did not know; whether they were impartial judges in the circumstances he did not know. There was much feverish, hectic excitement in the atmosphere. They had very little opportunity of making dispassionate inquiry into the case. They might very well, with the best intentions, and, so far as they could, with the soundest judgment in the world, have come to a conclusion which subsequent reflection and further investigation could not have justified. (Hear, hear.) But on the merits, what was to be said. He had heard nothing from the right hon. and learned member which could in any way impugn the correctness and force of the decision concurrently arrived at by so many authorities. The case was as simple a case as had ever been presented in the House.

CARTE BLANECHE TO DYER.

It was deeply to be deplored and reprehended that the civil authority abdicated its function and handed over something very much in the nature of a *carte blanche* to the General in command. It was the worst example, and in India particularly, it was a very bad example. The civil authorities were guilty of a gross dereliction of duty in divesting themselves, or trying to divest themselves, of their functions, and handing the whole thing over to the discretion of the military authorities. He could not help thinking that if the civil officers at Amritsar had, at the beginning of the transaction, taken a proper sense of the duty which the law of their office had imposed on them, and had controlled and directed, or, at any rate, supervised, subsequent military operations, it was quite possible that that terrible incident of the 13th might never have occurred. (Cheers.) It was only fair and just to General Dyer to say that, in what he (Mr. Asquith) conceived to be a most terrible error of judgment and even worse, he had not, in that very critical and responsible situation, the advantage which he was entitled to have and which the Executive ought to have given him, of the assistance and advice of the civil authority familiar with all the local circumstances and ultimately responsible for the maintenance of order. (Cheers.)

"ONE OF THE WORST OUTRAGES IN HISTORY."

Coming to the actual firing on the crowd, Mr. Asquith said:—There has never been such an incident in the whole annals of Anglo-Indian history, nor, I believe, in the history of our Empire. (Hear, hear.) To ask the House of Commons to reverse the considered decision given after hearing everything that General Dyer had to say or put forward to all these great responsible authorities, to reverse that decision upon no new facts—take Genral Dyer's statement judge him on that—is not only to fly in the face of the presumptions of evidence and the rules of common sense and the practice of all civil and judicial tribunals, but is something much worse than that. It is for the House of Commons to take upon itself, on behalf of the British Empire as a whole, the responsibility of condoning and adopting one of the worst outrages in the whole of our history. (Cheers.) For my part, so far as I can command any authority or confidence among others in this House, it is an occasion on which I ask my hon. friends to give their hearty support to the Government in the course which they have taken. (Cheers.)

THE LABOUR VIEW.

Mr. Spoor (Sishop Auckland, Lab.) said that he had hoped that Mr. Montagu would have dealt at greater length with the extremely grave situation in India as the result of the happenings of last year. He and his party appreciated very much the very definite declaration of the Secretary of State with regard to the question of the Hunter Report. If the spirit which infused the right hon. gentleman's speech infused and directed the policy of the Government in India in the months ahead there was some chance of peaceful relations being established between India and this country. He would be extremely sorry if he thought that people outside the House of Commons, whether British or Indian, believed that the sentiment of which they had evidence that afternoon represented in any real degree the feeling of the people of this country. A fortnight ago the Labour Party held a great conference and passed a resolution on this subject which some people no doubt thought was of an extreme character. It asked for the recall of the Viceroy, the impeachment of Sir M. O'Dwyer, the trial of officers against whom allegations had been made, and the repeal of repressive legislation. He believed that resolution expressed much more correctly the general feeling of the public of this country than did the exhibition they had seen that afternoon. Sir E. Carson had said: "Let us be fair to the British officers." Yes; but also let them be fair to the hundred of Indians who had lost their lives and to the children who were bombed from the air by British officers. Amritsar was not an isolated event any more than General Dyer was an isolated officer. He read from the Report the evidence of an officer who said, referring to events at Delhi, that "a bit more firing would have done them a world of good." Was that a typical example of a British officer in India? (Cries of "No.") If it was not, was that British officer still holding office in India?

THREE COURSES OPEN.

He claimed that the policy for which the Government of India had been responsible had contributed far more than had yet been admitted in that House to the serious situation that at present existed in that country. He therefore asked that the Viceroy and Sir Michael O'Dwyer be dealt with in a way that would secure justice for the Indian people. India might be governed by consent she would never again be governed by force. (Cheers.) There were three courses open to the Government. The first was that which would be advocated by those who believed that General Dyer and his colleagues had saved the country—namely, a frank approval of the head of the Indian Government, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, General Dyer, and the other officers implicated. The second course was the one which had apparently been followed up to now by the Secretary of State for India, that was to say, approval of the Indian Government and approval of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, but a condemnation of General Dyer, who, after all, was the instrument of their will. The third, and, in his view, the only logical course which was at all consistent with the liberal spirit which was supposed to inspire the reforms of last year and the aim of leading the people of India into liberty. If this last course was followed it obviously involved the condemnation of those who had been responsible for this reactionary policy. So far as the Labour Party were concerned, they stood for this last course. He moved the reduction of the Vote by £100.

APPEAL FOR MODERATE.

Lieutenant-General Sir Hunter-Weston (Bute and Northern, C.U.), as one who had served with native troops in India, appealed to the Committee to exercise moderation in what they said about the regrettable occurrences in India, and with a due feeling of responsibility and of the harm that might be done by intemperate speeches on either side. (Cheers.) There was a great danger of exacerbating feeling between the British section of the population of India and that conglomeration of different races, different religions, and, indeed of different civilizations which they were apt to class as one as the people of India. There was undoubtedly at present a certain strain in the relations between the British population in India and certain sections of the Indian races and to still further aggravate that feeling would be to do the gravest disservice to our country General Dyer by his record had shown himself to be a man an officer who was able to deal with threatening situations without the use of force. The evidence contained in the Report of Lord Hunter's Committee could not be used against any man in any Court of law either civil or military, and, therefore, it should not be used as the basis of defence or attack in this House or outside. In principle, the use of the military in aid of the civil power was the same in this country and in India. To allow anything in the nature of "frightfulness" was abhorrent to the British nation and, therefore to the British Army If both the Commander-in Chief in India and the Army Council had decided that General Dyer should be relieved of his command, the Committee might be sure that he had been treated fairly, and that no good could be done to him, to the Army, or to the country by attacking a decision made by responsible soldiers, who had the full confidence of the Army and the nation, and had the facts full before them and the best legal advice at their disposal.

He appealed to those who desired to defend an eminent soldier not to attack those other eminent soldiers who had to djudicate on the case, and especially not to say anything which could be quoted, in the difficult days ahead of us, as showing that members of Parliament approved anything which could give colour to the assertion that the British Army might be used as an instrument of oppression. Upon hese members, whose sympathy with the relatives of those who lost their lives at the Jallianwalla Bagh prompted them to condemn General Dyer utterly, and to call upon the Government to punish him still further, he urged moderation in the expression of their opinion, remembering that great harm might be done by their words in embittering feeling in India and adding to the difficulties of those who in the future would have to uphold law and order.

GUARDIAN OF LAW AND ORDER.

The situation with which General Dyer had to deal had been in existence for some time, and before his arrival had led to the murder of Europeans, to an assault upon an Englishwoman, to loss of life among the natives, and to much damage to property. The terms of the written order given to him by the civil authority, on his arrival on April 11, were:—"The troops have orders to restore order in Amritsar and to use all force necessary. No gathering of persons nor procession of any sort will be allowed. All gatherings will be fired on." That notice was given out to several of the citizens on April 11. On the afternoon of April 13, having received notice from the Superintendent of Police that a crowd was assembling in the Jallianwalla Bagh, a park in Amritsar city, General Dyer marched to the spot, and found a huge assembly of many thousands of people, who appeared to him to be in a dangerous mood. A determined rush might easily overwhelm his little force of 50 native soldiers armed with kukris. General Dyer and his little band were entirely isloated in the city. Narrow streets were behind him, his flanks and rear were open to attack, and no reinforcements were within reach. If this little band, who were the sole guardians of law and order, had been overwhelmed, there was nothing to hold in check the instigator of crime and insurrection, nothing to prevent the recurrence of the loot and murder and arson which had raged in the city only three days before. (Hear, hear.) Any hesitation on General Dyer's part, any failure to use, and to use at once, the necessary force, might have been the spark that would light the conflagration of another mutiny. No one who had not been placed in a similar situation should venture to condemn General Dyer. (Cheers).

STAND FOR JUSTICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel James (Bromley, C. U.) said that, as it appeared to him, this was a question affecting, not so much the Indian Empire as justice. When General Dyer put in his statement to the Army Council, one would have thought that the natural thing would have been to send for him and ask for oral explanations. He understood that procedure was never followed at the War Office, and he thought that that alone vitiated the virtue of the appeal. Unless they could have a man face to face with the president of the tribunal they could not form a proper judgment on his case. General Dyer was forced with an unparalleled situation and the only judge of the amount of force which should be used at the moment was General Dyer. (Cheers.) To say that there was no evidence of a general conspiracy in India on the strength of the fact that the Commission said there was no evidence to that effect before them was just as absurd as it would be to set up a Board of Inquiry in Ireland at the present moment, and to say that there was no evidence of constable being killed, for the simple reason that they had not been caught. (Laughter and cheers.) He asked hon. members to stand for the cause of justice, fair play, and moderation towards the great mass of the loyal Indian peoples, who would be the first to suffer if we did not stand by our own people. (Cheers.)

(To be continued.)

A Calcutta message of August 4, says a press communique about the floods in Midnapore district issued to-day says that about thirty square miles are inundated, though the actual area has not yet been ascertained. Satisfactory progress is being made to stop the breach. An emergency relief camp has been arranged, where 750 persons are accommodated. There has been no loss of human life or cattle. Government have sanctioned distribution of Rs. 10,000 from the cyclone relief fund, and measures will be taken for the grant of "taccavi" loans.

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A HERITAGE OF FRIGHTFULNESS,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the condonation of General Dyer's exploit at Jhallanwala Bag, by the House of Lords, the following extracts from "Greater Britain" by Sir Charles W. Dilke (Edition 1885 pages 437-439) will be found interesting:—

"There is too much fear that the English unless held in check, exhibit a singularly strong disposition towards cruelty, *wherever they have a weak enemy to meet. . .* From the first officer of one of the Peninsular and Oriental steamers, which was employed in carrying troops up the Euphrates, during the Persian War, I heard a story that it is the type of many such. A Persian drummer-boy about ten years old was seen bathing from the bank one morning by the officers on deck. Bets were made as to the chance of hitting him with an enfield rifle, and one of the betters killed him at the first shot. . . The jokes of a people against themselves are not worth much, but may be taken in aid of other evidence. The two favourite Anglo-Indian (old style) stories are that of the native, who being asked his religion, said "Me Christian me get drunk like massa"; and that of the young officer who learning Hindustani in 1858 had the difference between the negative "ne" and the participle "ne" explained to him by the moonshe, when he exclaimed: "Dear me! I hanged lots of natives last year for admitting that they had not been in their villages for months. I suppose they meant to say that they had not left their villages for months." It is certain that in the suppression of the Mutiny hundreds of natives were hanged by the Queen's officers who, unable to understand a word of any native language, could neither understand evidence, nor defence. It is in India when listening to a mess table conversation on the subject of looting, that we begin to remember our descent from Scandinavian sea-king robbers. Centuries of education have not purified the blood; our men in India can hardly set eye upon a native prince, or a Hindu Palace before they cry, "What a place to break up!" "What a fellow to loot!" When I said to an officer who had been stationed at Secrole in the early days of the Mutiny, "I suppose you were afraid the Benarese people would have attacked you," his answer was, "Well, for my part, I rather hoped they would because then we should have thrashed them and looted the city. It had not been looted for two hundred years." Those who doubt that Indian Military Service makes soldiers careless of men's lives reckless as to the rights of property, and disregardful of human dignity can hardly remember the letters which reached home in 1857, in which an officer in high command during the march upon Cawnpore reported, "Good bag to-day; polished off rebels," it being understood that the 'rebels' thus hanged or blown from guns were not taken in arms, but villagers apprehended "on suspicion." During this march atrocities were committed in the burning of villages, and massacre of innocent inhabitants at which Mahommed Taghlak himself would have stood ashamed, and it would be to contradict all History to assert a succession of such deeds would not prove fatal to our liberties at home.

Sir Charles Dilke, who wrote this was not a Jew, but a blueblooded English Baronet, who sat in the House of Commons with a short break from 1868 to 1912, and was a recognized authority on Imperial problems. Has anything occurred to raise the moral standard of the British military officer appreciably above the level of the days of which Sir Charles Dilke wrote, which are less than two generations ago? Those of my countrymen who are surprised that the Upper Ten in England and a Ladies' Committee in India are organising funds to appreciate Dyer's massacre of defenceless people, will abate their surprise on reading Dilke's estimate of the Character of a section of his countrymen.—Yours, etc.

ROMANY RYE.

Bombay, July 30.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT PRESSMEN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

A meeting of the Bengal and the Government of India pressmen of all departments was held in the Indian Association rooms on Tuesday evening. The meeting was attended by over two thousand pressmen. Mr. B. Chakravarthi took the chair. The following resolution was passed:—

It is resolved that a committee be formed for the purpose of interviewing Sir Thomas Holland with a view to represent the grievances of pressmen and to bring about settlement.

SUIT TO RECOVER PROMISED SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

In the court of the Subordinate Judge of Fridpur, suit has been instituted by Mr. Ambica Charan Mazumdar, Secretary of the local College, against the Hon. Mr. Chowdhuri Mohamad Ismail, of Barisal, claiming Rs. 2,500. It is alleged the defendant promised to pay Rs. 2,500 as subscription towards the establishment of the College at Faridpur, but failed to make good his promise. The plaint was admitted. A similar suit has also been field against local zemindar claiming Rs. 1,500. In this case the defendant promised to pay Rs. 2,000 towards the College fund, but paid only Rs. 500 and the suit was filed to recover the balance.

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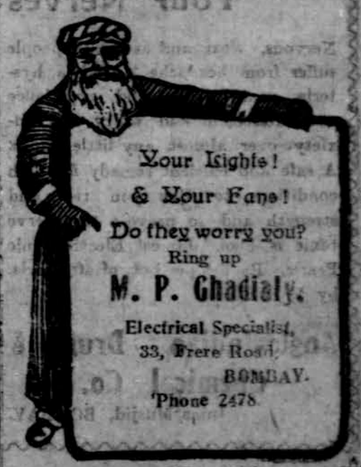

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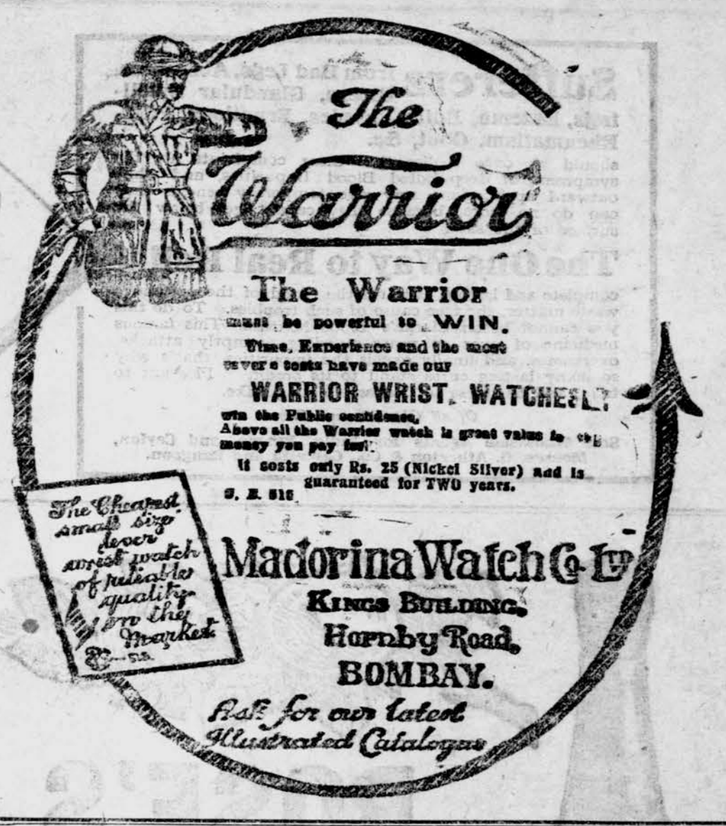
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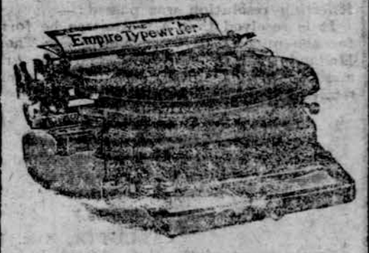

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